U.43 #1

THE Country GUIDE

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

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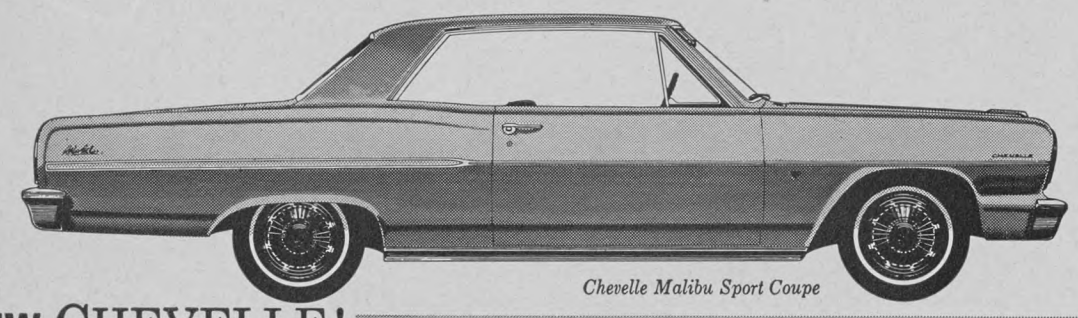


Chevrolet Impala Sport Coupe

1

'64 CHEVROLET

'64 LUXURY JET-SMOOTH CHEVROLET— In a class all its own in everything but price, the '64 Chevrolet rivals just about anything on the road today in styling, comfort and performance. 14 power teams. 7 different engines. 15 models in four series including exciting new Impala Super Sports, luxurious Impalas, handsome Bel Airs and low-cost Biscaynes.

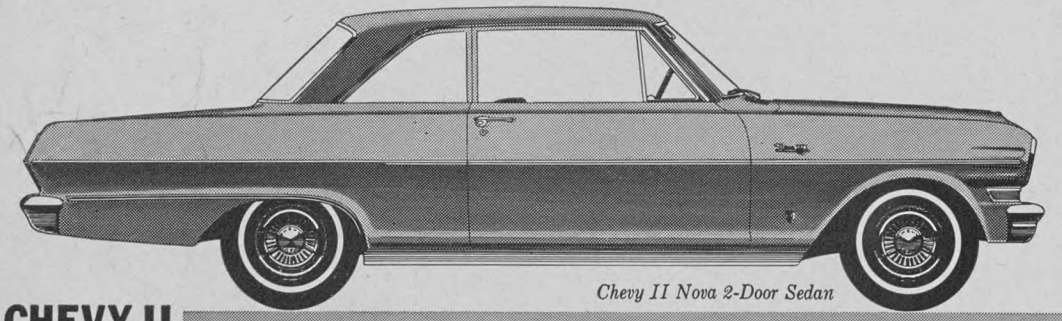


Chevelle Malibu Sport Coupe

2

NEW CHEVELLE!

THE ALL-NEW LINE, CHEVELLE! BY CHEVROLET—It's a good foot shorter than big cars—yet Chevelle has surprising interior room and luggage space. Line includes Malibu Super Sports, Malibu Sport Coupe, Sedan, Convertible, Wagons and Chevelle 300 Series. Choice of 120-hp Six, 195-hp V8 or extra-cost 155-hp Six and 220-hp V8. New size, new style, new comfort—a new experience.

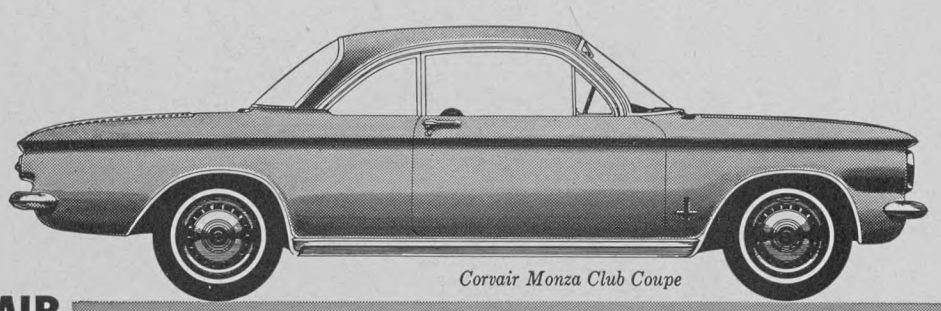


Chevy II Nova 2-Door Sedan

3

'64 CHEVY II

ALL OUT FOR THRIFT WITH NEW V8 PEP! '64 CHEVY II—Sparkling new performance with traditional Chevy II economy. Choose the extra-cost optional 195-hp V8 or the standard 120-hp Six or thrifty four-cylinder engine. Series include smart Nova and improved Chevy II 100. All models have Body by Fisher and such easy-care features as self-adjusting brakes.

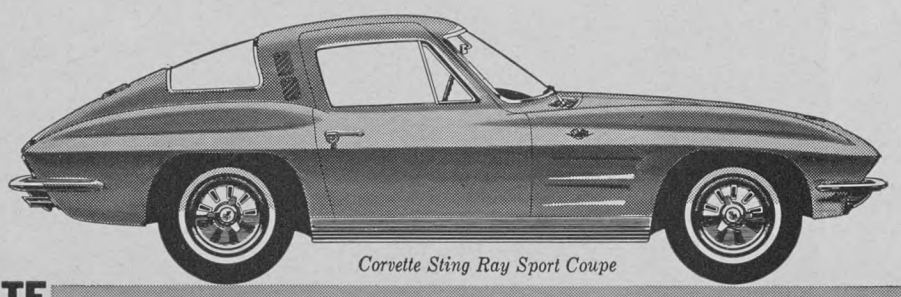


Corvair Monza Club Coupe

4

'64 CORVAIR

EVEN EASIER TO GET AROUND IN! CORVAIR FOR '64—New beefed-up air-cooled engine is now 95-hp (nearly 19% increase!). 110-hp extra-cost high-performance version and Monza Spyder with 150-hp Turbocharged engine also available. Bright new styling touches, tasteful and more comfortable interiors, wide range of accessories and extra-cost options for all models.



Corvette Sting Ray Sport Coupe

5

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Vol. LXXXIII No. 1 WINNIPEG, JANUARY 1964

THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating *The Nor'West Farmer* and *Farm and Home*

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

Editor: DON BARON

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GWEN LESLIE

In This Issue

Field Editor Cliff Faulknor covered 4,255 miles round trip from Calgary, up the Alaska Highway to the Pelly River Ranch which is the farthest north farm in this country. He covered a lot of rough roads, and the last 35 miles of the trip took him down the Pelly River in a skiff.

We think the results were worth Cliff's efforts. His story in this issue tells how the Bradley boys from Lacombe, Alta., keep busy raising beef cattle and leveling black bears or grizzlies in the Yukon. Bears have a yen for beef calves he says. Like the song says "You can't have one without the other."

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COVER: A brother and sister tobogganing in Saskatchewan with their pet Spaniel.—L. Kilmister photo.



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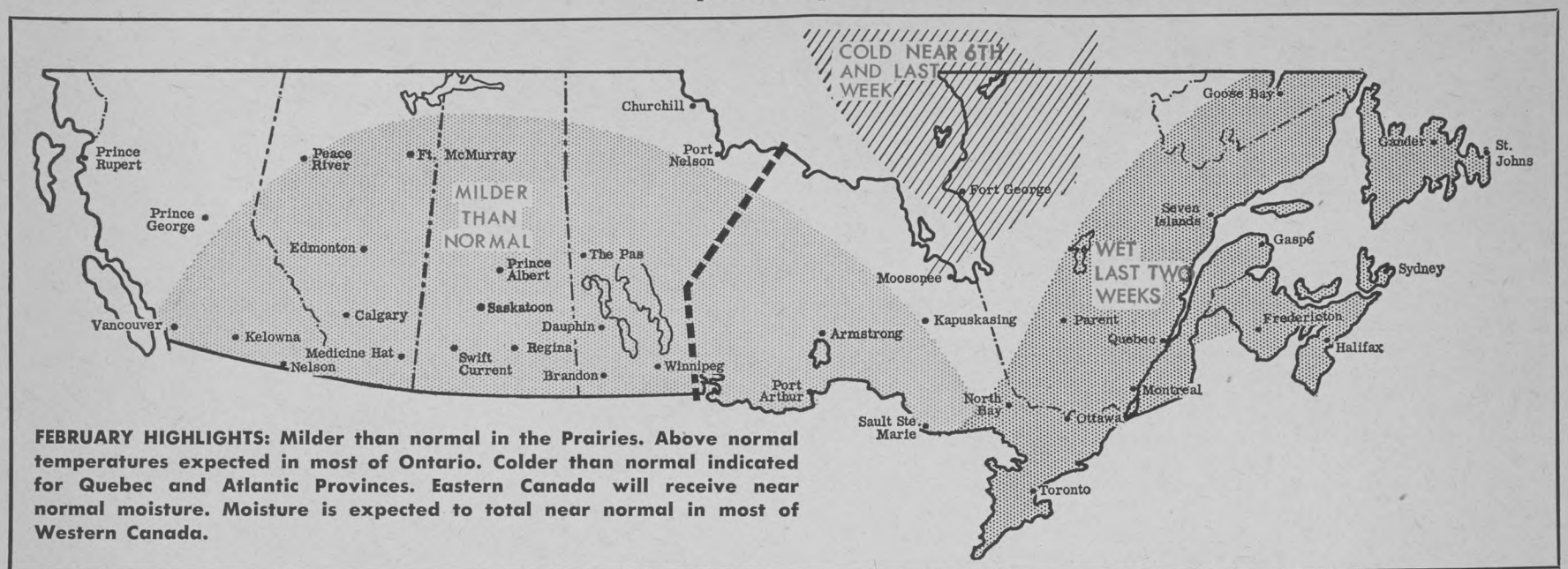
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THE Country GUIDE

Weather Forecast

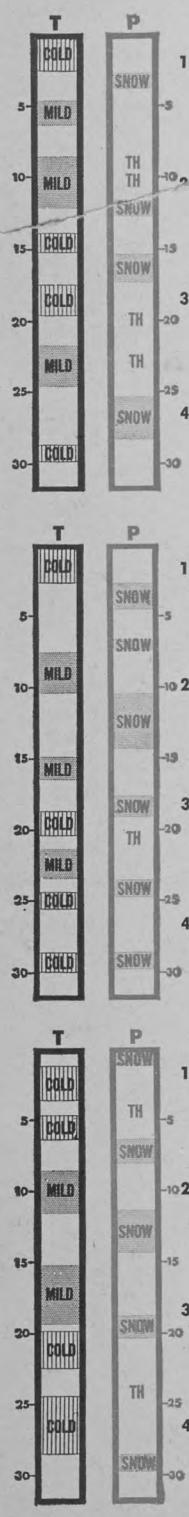
Prepared by IRVING P. KRICK ASSOCIATES



FEBRUARY HIGHLIGHTS: Milder than normal in the Prairies. Above normal temperatures expected in most of Ontario. Colder than normal indicated for Quebec and Atlantic Provinces. Eastern Canada will receive near normal moisture. Moisture is expected to total near normal in most of Western Canada.

FEBRUARY 1964

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—Ed.)



Alberta

1st week 1-8: Colder over Alberta at the beginning of the month. Some mild days expected toward the middle of the week. Southern areas will be dry. Snow expected in northern areas around the 3rd.

2nd week 9-15: Temperatures in the 40s and 50s common the first day or two. Colder around the 14th and 15th. Skies will be threatening early in the week with some light snow expected around the 12th.

3rd week 16-22: Snow expected through most southern areas around the 16th-17th. It will be threatening again near the 20th. Coldest weather likely around the 18th and 19th. Milder conditions expected by week end.

4th week 23-29: Relatively mild during the first couple of days. Unsettled with occasional snow between the 26th and 28th. Slightly colder air will move into the province near the end of the month.

Saskatchewan

1st week 1-8: Cold weather is due on the opening days of the month. As the cold air moves eastward snow will be developing around the 3rd-4th. Additional snow is likely on the 7th.

2nd week 9-15: Mild weather at the beginning of the week will give way to frequent cloudiness and snow between the 11th and 14th. No unusually cold weather is expected during this week.

3rd week 16-22: Snow can be expected around the 18th-19th with conditions threatening again on the 21st. Cold air will sweep through on the 19th and 20th with milder weather expected by the 22nd.

4th week 23-29: Storminess will develop around the 24th followed by an influx of colder air on the 25th. Seasonable temperatures with fair skies through the 28th before more snow and colder weather at the month end.

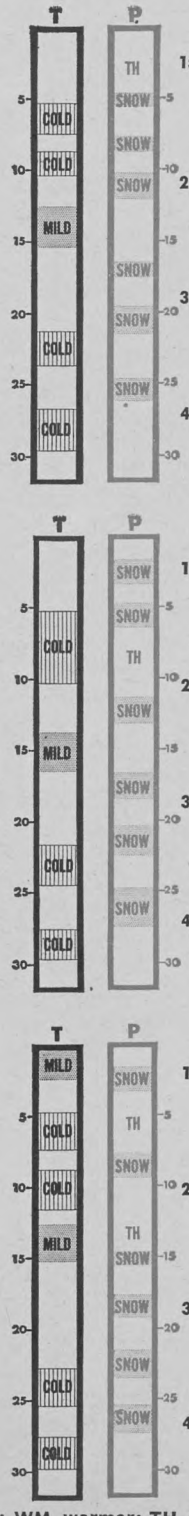
Manitoba

1st week 1-8: Snows during the beginning and end of this week expected. A couple of outbreaks of Arctic air will affect the province, resulting in fairly persistent cold weather.

2nd week 9-15: The trend will be toward milder weather at the beginning of the week. Snow and lower daytime temperatures can be expected between the 12th and 14th of the month.

3rd week 16-22: Sunny, mild weather is in prospect during the first half of this week. General snows will develop around the 19th and 20th followed by colder weather during the week end.

4th week 23-29: Scattered light snow is expected around the 24th with more widespread moisture on the 29th. Below seasonal temperatures likely most days between the 25th and 28th. Readings will not be extreme.



Ontario

1st week 1-8: Temperatures will be near seasonal most of the week. Colder around the 6th-7th. Some light snow around the Great Lakes near the 3rd, with more general snow around the 5th and 8th.

2nd week 9-15: A surge of cold air will move in at the beginning of the week. Storminess expected in most areas on the 11th-12th. Milder weather expected between the 13th and 15th.

3rd week 16-22: Snow can be expected over a large part of the province on the 17th and again around the 20th and 21st. Clearing skies and colder weather are likely during the week end.

4th week 23-29: This week will have colder than normal weather. Lowest temperatures are likely on the last couple of days of the month. Snow will occur in most sections around the 25th and 26th.

Quebec

1st week 1-8: Frequent wet weather is in prospect. Storms in southern areas around the 2nd and 3rd and across most areas on the 5th and 6th. Cold air around the 6th will linger through the week end.

2nd week 9-15: Continuing cold the first couple days. Mid-week will be characterized by seasonable temperatures and snow in southern sections near the 12th-13th. Warmer weather is due by the week end.

3rd week 16-22: Snow and wind will affect most of Quebec during the week around the 17th-18th and again near the 21st-22nd. Arctic air will lower temperatures through most of the province at the week end.

4th week 23-29: Important storminess is expected throughout most areas between the 25th and 27th. It is expected to turn colder early in the week, especially around the 28th and 29th.

Atlantic Provinces

1st week 1-8: Heaviest moisture expected in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Threatening around the 6th with general snow likely at the week end. Predominantly cold weather expected after the 5th.

2nd week 9-15: Storminess will diminish as cold air moves into the provinces around the 9th. Milder conditions are due after the 13th with more snow expected to develop around the 15th.

3rd week 16-22: Frequent wet weather is expected early in the week. General snows likely around the 18th-19th and at the week end. No unusually cold or mild weather is expected, seasonal temperatures in prospect.

4th week 23-29: Storminess will linger into the 23rd before cold air makes an appearance. Stormy, blustery weather due around the 26th-27th. It will turn colder again on the last couple days of the month.

Key to Abbreviations: T, temperature; P, precipitation; CL, cooler; WM, warmer; TH, threatening; SH, showers; R-S, rain or snow.

Editorials

A Lack of Leadership

IN his brief public address to the recent Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Harry Hays, made a point which is of concern to every farmer. He stated that while food exports to the United States are decreasing year by year, our imports of farm produce from the U.S. are increasing. A dozen years ago, food imports amounted to only 8.7 per cent of our own total production; today they are running at nearly 15 per cent.

Canada, he implied, isn't keeping pace.

He went further and suggested it would be wrong to attempt to correct this growing imbalance by restrictions on trade. Our dependence on farm exports is too great for us to foster protective measures.

The answer, he said, in a world that is becoming increasingly competitive, must be more efficient production. He was prepared to put more emphasis on policies which would help farmers achieve this goal.

It was a point well made. Unfortunately, Mr. Hays seemed to drop it right there. He failed to indicate specifically what policies he had in mind.

During the brief portion of this conference which was open to the press, representatives of the Western provinces spoke vigorously on matters of concern to them. Farm organizations presented their briefs and the Federation of Agriculture, particularly, spoke plainly and thoughtfully on matters of urgence.

But then Mr. Hays terminated the public part of the meeting and the various groups proceeded to meet in private, away from the prying eyes of the press and consequently away from the open gaze of farm people across the country.

If any agreement was reached and any action taken in dealing with the important question which Mr. Hays raised, it was kept well hidden from the view of the public.

Despite this lack of follow through, some delegates to the conference indicated their agreement with Mr. Hays, and pinpointed problems that concerned them. The Western delegates, for instance, made it clear that they are alarmed about their swine industry. The big wheat sales threaten to throw Saskatchewan's agriculture out of balance by depressing the swine industry, stated the province's Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Harold Horner. An Alberta spokesman recalled how prairie hogmen cut back on production last year but the shortage of pork was made up by imports, thus keeping down prices. He said the hog industry is in a state of indecision, its future growth uncertain. Manitoba's Deputy Minister, Esmond Jarvis, put his province solidly on record as being opposed to extension of the feed grain subsidy until a study could be made to see if the policy was injurious to the Western livestock industry.

The troubles of the swine industry are only one area of concern. Despite the present level of prosperity and optimism in Canadian agriculture, pressing problems must be dealt with. The Agricultural Outlook Conference is the one time during the year when officials of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the farm organizations get together to discuss and try to resolve farm problems. Although this conference diagnosed some of the key problems, there was little frank public discussion about them, or little sign from Mr. Hays, the Minister of Agriculture, that he was prepared to provide the kind of vigorous and courageous leadership that will be required to deal with them. The problems are too important to ignore for long. We cannot afford to lose parts of our agricultural industry by default. V

Moderation in the Market Place

THE questions raised by vertical integration, conditional contracts and other skeletons in the Ontario food cupboard prompted the provincial government to create a Food Council last year. The Council was comprised of representatives of government and those who carry a brief for growers, producers, packers, distributors and consumers. Traditionally these are uneasy bed-fellows. But feuding and unfair trade practices have led to the loss of domestic markets, and a failure to achieve the potential for exports. It seemed that the time was ripe for such action.

The Council was seen by some observers as the salvation of hard-pressed fruit and vegetable growers. More cynical observers, remembering the life and death of sundry royal commissions and marketing inquiries took a more pessimistic view.

Last month Council Secretary Doug Williams gave a summary of progress. He stated, "Undesirable trade practices appear to be more widespread than we first believed. They undoubtedly add to the downward pressures in price and profit realized by producers."

During the past year the Fruit and Vegetable Committee of the Council has given particular attention to vertical integration—the excursion of processors into production. Its report indicates that it has no quarrel with some forms of vertical integration, such as the kind resulting from national economic trends in which the processors also produce to insure continuity of supply. But there is another kind of integration, explained Williams: "Some integration is discriminatory and harmful to the whole industry. Methods of dealing with producers are ruthless, and conditional contracts are commonplace." Williams went further and promised action. "Every means will be used to stop such programs," he said.

The Council has broad powers through which to carry out its work. It is empowered to encourage orderly marketing by (1) studying crop conditions and markets at home and abroad; (2) stimulating sales through promotion and advertising; (3) promoting research in consumer preference, new products and packaging; (4) correcting undesirable trade practices.

Legislation enables the Council to set up sections specifically devoted to the following: (1) fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, (2) consumers, (3) dairy and poultry, (4) meat products, (5) cereal grains. Only the first two are operating so far, William reports, adding, "We have received a request to set up a processing potato section, to be convened with processor and grower membership, in order to take a close look at problems arising from terms of contract, grading, pricing and bonuses for dry matter. It may be possible to work out some of the difficulties co-operatively so that producers may not find it necessary to request a marketing plan."

The strength of the Food Council and its sections lies in the pooling of ideas by producers, shippers, brokers, processors, wholesalers, retailers, chain stores and consumers. This strength is also its weakness. From the conflicting viewpoints, the council must "suggest" or "encourage" actions and policies. So far the approach of sweet reason has provided a safety valve; it is, however, too early to predict whether this encouraging beginning will be translated into decisive action beneficial to farmers and growers. V

Death Takes Dick Beamish

AGRICULTURE lost a skilled and dedicated servant in a Christmas-season tragedy when Dick Beamish was killed in an automobile accident on an Alberta highway. His 12-year-old daughter died in the same accident. Surviving are his wife and 9-year-old son.

During the past 8 years Dick Beamish became well known to farm people as Western Editor of Family Herald. Prior to that he worked for The Western Producer and The Lethbridge Herald.

He brought a quiet and purposeful integrity, as well as a gentle sense of humor to his job. Still a young man, he had developed an unusual skill with his pen. A friend of farm people and farm leaders, his judgment was respected, and so his influence went far beyond his writing. Farm people sought and heeded his advice—at the time of his death, he was preparing an address on Rail Line Abandonment.

In the rapidly changing times in which he lived, Dick Beamish measured up to the ideals and responsibilities of good journalism. Further, he helped show the way to farm writers seeking to serve farm people better.

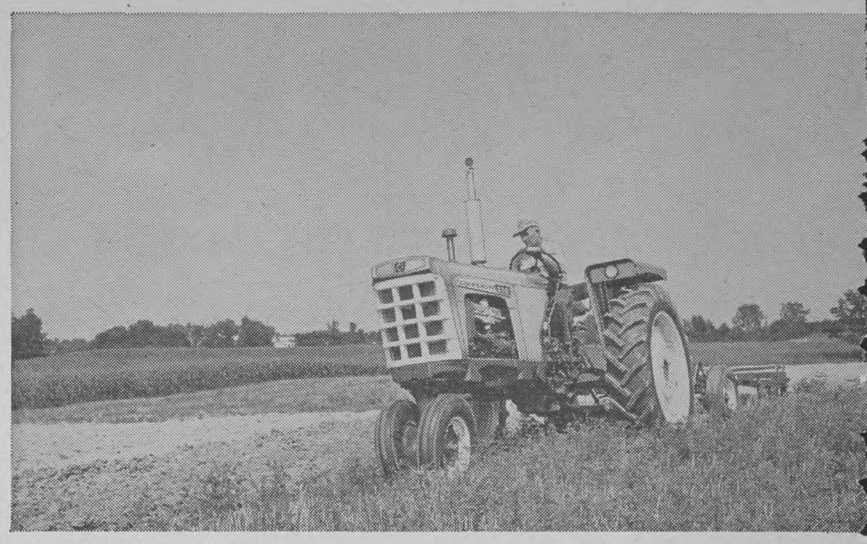
A university graduate in both Agriculture and Journalism, he was one of a small group of journalists in Western Canada who conceived the idea of an association of farm writers. With the organization of the Canadian Farm Writers Federation in 1955, the idea became a reality. Dick was its first president, and he served in that post for 3 years, laying the groundwork and setting the direction in which the Federation has moved. It has become an organization through which writers in press, radio and television join together to trade ideas, plan programs and training courses, and generally search out ways to improve their writing skills and so serve farm people more effectively. The annual convention has become a major event of the year for farm writers. Annual Awards of Merit encourage writers who make outstanding reports or commentary on farm developments. Editors and radio and television broadcasters from other countries, as well as government and university specialists come to discuss and appraise the changing world of agriculture, and the place of farm writers in it. We think the success of the Canadian Farm Writers Federation is its own tribute to Dick Beamish.

Farm people will remember him as an outstanding reporter and writer; many of them will remember him as a personal friend. Dick Beamish will be missed, but his memory and his work will live on. V



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3-PLOW

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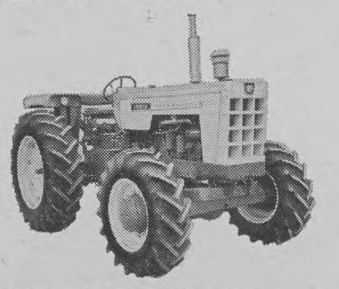
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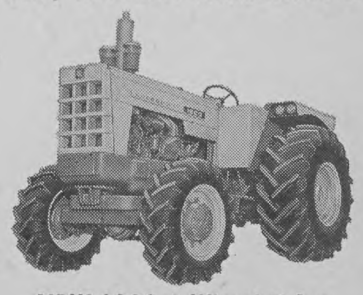
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NEW 1600 4-Wheel Drive



NEW 1800 4-Wheel Drive



NEW 1900 4-Wheel Drive

What about the Feed Grains Issue?

Livestock men in Eastern Canada want western feed grains, but they want to be sure of adequate supplies at lower and stable prices

by **JACK McPHERSON**

THIS much became clear in the extended discussions on feed grains in Ottawa last December.

Much less clear was how to achieve these objectives either through action on the part of farmers themselves or through changes in government policy. Several possibilities emerged in the hearings of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Agriculture.

The Committee learned that Eastern farmers feel there is too big a spread between what Western farmers get for their grain and what Eastern farmers pay. Moreover, there was often uncertainty about supplies.

Agriculture Minister Harry Hays described new policies designed to encourage the movement of grain into position. On the one hand, agents of the Wheat Board had the privilege of forward pricing, which allows them to make final settlement for the grain later in the year if they expect a downward price movement. In addition, storage charges on feed grain held in licensed Eastern elevators during the period October 15 to April 15 are also paid. As a result, supplies of feed grain in store in Eastern Canada at the end of November were some 65 per cent greater than last year and Wheat Board officials felt sure these supplies were sufficient for Eastern needs.

Wheat Board officials also made it clear that they have a high regard for the importance of the Eastern market. Feed grain prices are competitive with exports, or with imported grain from the United States. But once the grain is in store at the Lakehead, they have no control of price. They said it would be impractical to maintain control and handle the sale of all feed grains in Eastern Canada. This would place the Board in the position of being both the buyer and seller.

WANT AGENCY

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture repeated its request for an Eastern Feed Grains Agency. This Agency would *not* buy or sell grain or carry out the marketing function. It would administer feed freight assistance, feed storage and similar policies and co-ordinate the work in connection with feed grains. At the same time, the Agency could study the whole feed grain situation and recommend policy changes to the government when appropriate. To assist the Agency in getting the farm viewpoint, the Federation suggested the establishment of an Advisory Committee representing the interests of Eastern farmers. The Agency would consult this Advisory Committee regularly.

While the Agency would not buy or sell grain, it should have power to make Eastern grain storage available for needed supplies of feed grain.

Representatives of Quebec and Maritimes farm organizations expressed concern over the use of Eastern grain terminals by the grain merchants at the farmer's expense. These organizations felt the private trade frequently filled elevator space before the close of navigation, then raised prices close to levels required to move more grain from the Lakehead by rail. This meant higher costs to the farmer.

SAY SYSTEM EFFICIENT

Reactions to the Federation proposal went to two extremes. On the one hand the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and members of the private grain trade in Eastern Canada both claimed that the present system was highly efficient and that no undue profits were taken. The Association for the Development and Protection of Eastern Canadian Agriculture—an organization whose membership is largely made up of retail feed dealers in Quebec, but also includes grain merchants, feed manufacturers and a few farmers – said flatly that no new boards were needed and that "Eastern grain merchants and feed mills are sick and tired of being slandered as speculators and profiteers."

They said the feed grain problem could be solved by establishing a committee composed of representatives of the Co-op Federée, The United Co-operatives of Ontario, The Ontario Feed Dealers' Association, The Maritime Co-operative Services and Maritime Feed Merchants. They felt this Committee could sit down regularly with representatives of all Government agencies or departments interested in feed grain, and formulate legislation in the interests of the whole Canadian farm economy.

On the other hand, M.P.'s from the major opposition parties asked why the Federation did not recommend a board which would actually take control of the grain on behalf of the farmer. The reply was that the Federation felt the problem could be solved by the proposed agency.

BOARD SHOULD BUY

Former Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton, and several M.P.'s from his and other opposition parties felt that a board that actually bought and distributed grain was the only answer. What was needed, they said, was an Eastern Feed Grain Board doing a job for the Eastern farmer, comparable to that done for the Western farmer by the Wheat Board.

When the Co-op Federée complained of the cost of getting feed grain through the private trade, a Quebec M.P. asked if the Co-op had ever tried to become an agent of the Wheat Board so it could buy direct. He received a negative answer. He also asked whether they would be interested in joining with

(*Please turn to page* 48)

GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

WHEAT will be king in the prairies for the next two seasons at least. However, it would be unwise to make a drastic change in your cropping practices, as the same acreage as planted last year will likely turn out an adequate supply.

HIGH SUGAR PRICES seem to be certain for the next year or two, so sugar beet growing will remain attractive. Acreage expansion in Canada, however, will be moderate.

HOG PRICES will remain below those of a year ago, due to larger marketings and will fluctuate around the $25 per cwt. level for Grade A at Toronto. Hog numbers appear to be on the upswing.

FLAXSEED PRICES are showing encouraging signs of moving off the floor, a reflection of poorer Argentine crop prospects, and also of some trade with Communist countries.

FARMING COSTS will continue to rise. With much more money now in the prairie economy, you may feel like splurging a little after many tight years, but--take a hard look for value so you won't be overburdened when tougher times reappear.

EGG PRICES during the first quarter of 1964 will remain a little above those of a year earlier. In the second quarter, however, higher layer replacements point to a weakening of prices.

1964 MILK OUTPUT in Canada may hold the line at last year's level, or slightly below, giving promise of a somewhat improved dairy position. The normal population increase will take care of some of the surplus.

SOYBEAN PRICES, although much lower following the speculative shake-out in the U.S. market, are back to sound trading levels and will remain basically strong for the remainder of the season.

TURKEY PROFIT PROSPECTS for the coming year are not too bright. There is the strong possibility of continued large turkey output and the likelihood of larger supplies of competing meats.

CATTLE PRICES will remain relatively low, reflecting the increased volume coming from feedlots. U.S. output is also at record levels so our export prospects there are not bright.



President A. M. Runciman (left) discussing farm policy with U.G.G. delegates.

Who Says U.G.G. Farmers Are Different?

It's true that at this year's Annual Meeting they voted *against* increasing the scale of patronage dividends. They decided to spend the extra money to expand and improve United Grain Growers' services and help *all* farmers in the West.

They set a policy against "poor-mouthing." Against the concept that city people should feel *sorry* for farmers because they have problems. The long-run hope of this approach depends on farmers being unsuccessful. At U.G.G. meetings, farmers are more concerned with things their company can do to show the Canadian public *their stake* in a healthy, efficient and – yes – prosperous agriculture.

They feel it's important that governments and housewives *understand* that anytime a farmer is hindered from producing grain and meat efficiently, the cost of food will be higher than it needs to be. Carefully thought-out briefs and vigorous heads-up representation will do the job.

Are these 56,000 U.G.G. owners so different?

Maybe they act with such a strong sense of responsibility because they know they are in full control. Only farmers can buy U.G.G.'s membership shares. You'll find only farmers at U.G.G. Local Board meetings. (They get one vote each.) Only farmers can be elected as delegates to the Annual Meeting, U.G.G.'s parliament. Here these farmer-delegates decide U.G.G. policy and choose the directors who will carry out that policy.

Wise decisions by your neighbors – the farmers who control United Grain Growers – can mean plenty of important benefits for all farmers. They speak for you.

There are some traditions to guide them. For example, when farmers first started U.G.G. back in 1906, they aimed to correct certain abuses in grading, weighing and pricing at country elevators. First they asked for government operation of some elevators. It was tried, but didn't work.

In 1912, U.G.G. farmers started operating their own elevators. Nobody thought farmers could succeed in that business. But U.G.G.'s elevator system has been a success right from the first day. Honest weights, fair grades, top prices were wanted by farmers.

Prices went up, grading became fairer, and weights more honest at all the other elevators, too.

That was when U.G.G. farmers learned that the best thing they can do to help themselves is to build effective Farmers' Company competition in the grain business. They know all farmers benefit – even when U.G.G. competes with other co-operatives.

And so the farmers who own and control United Grain Growers are carefully expanding their Company. They're building the most modern elevators in Canada at points like Brandon, Moose Jaw, Biggar, Rosetown, Warner, Bentley, Manning . . .

Haul to the Farmers' Company that's on the move. You will keep it strong and prepared to do the things that a big successful company can do to help farmers more.

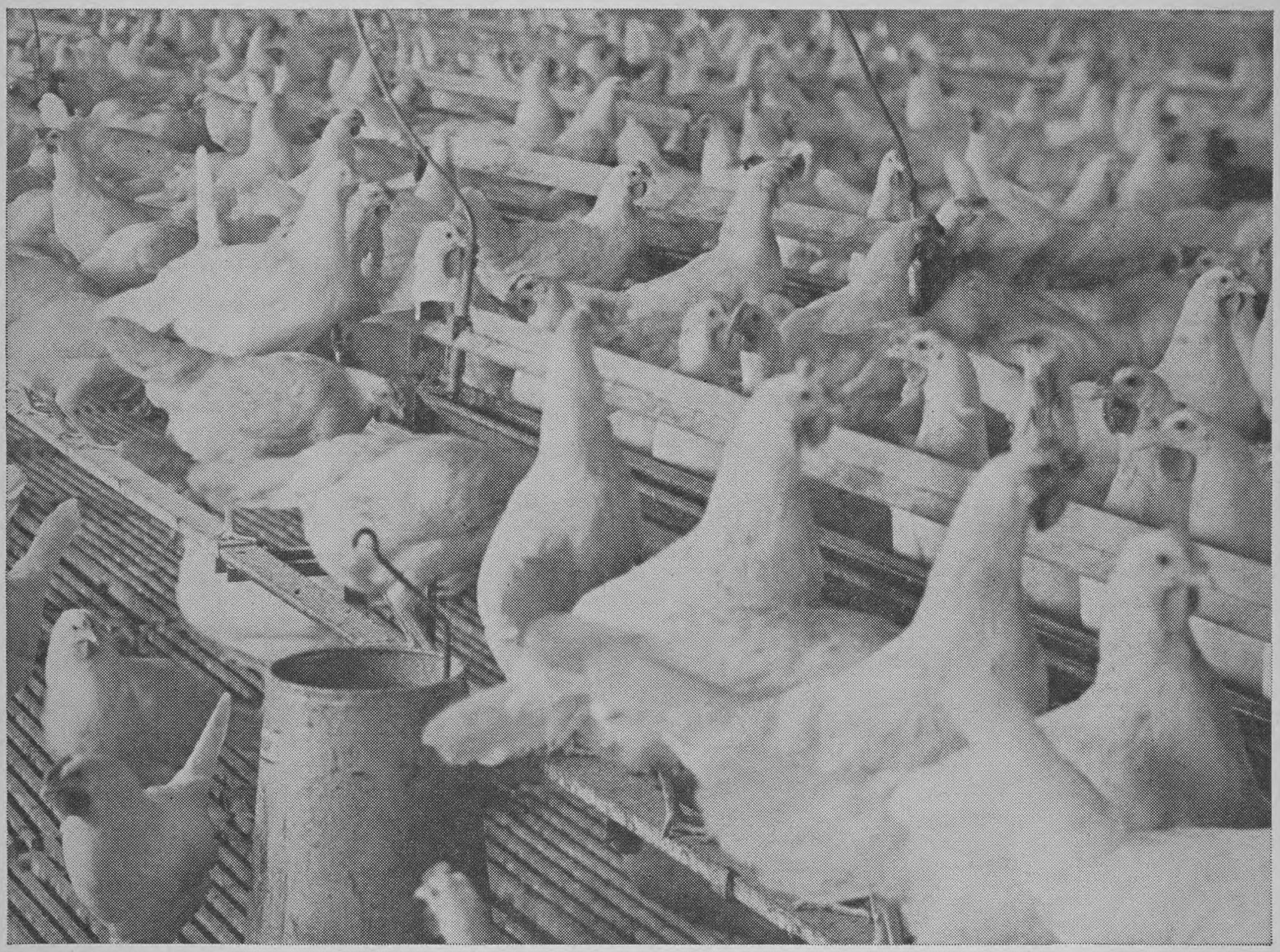
And if you've a mind to join 56,000 farmers who work to solve their own problems – and yours – you're welcome to become a member of United Grain Growers. Total membership went up by 769 farmers in 1963. All it takes is being a farmer and a desire to get things done the way you want them done.

United Grain Growers

The Farmers' Company

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1) "I use Aureomycin as a stimulant, at the 100 gram level, in my own feed. It stimulates production, brightens the layers' appetites."
2) "I use Aureomycin Soluble at the first sign of CRD. Sure, it costs money—but when I think what I'd lose if I didn't use it! I certainly wouldn't be without Aureomycin."
3) Recently Mr. Sawatsky had some trouble with Bronchitis in the flock. He fed Aureomycin at the 100 gram level. "It just knocked the Bronchitis for a loop."
4) Check out Mr. Sawatsky's story with your own animal health supplier. *Ask for a list of how Aureomycin treats and prevents major diseases in poultry, beef, hogs, sheep and dairy herds.*
5) Then get your livestock and poultry on a solid Aureomycin Feed-Health Program. *And remember: Aureomycin comes from Cyanamid.*



David Sawatsky
Portage La Prairie, Man.

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What's Happening

News Highlights . . .

Soil specialists with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture say they do not recommend application of liquid fertilizer by seed treatment or by direct leaf feeding.

A Canadian Sheep Producers Council has been formed with representation from purebred breeders, commercial flock masters, lamb feeders and wool marketing groups. The provisional chairman is John Wilson, Jr., of Innisfail, Alta.

The Alberta Wheat Pool handled 70,765,000 bushels of grain in the 1962-63 crop season and earned $3,190,000 after allowing for depreciation but before payment of income tax.

The Alberta Government is moving forward on a crop insurance plan.

Newly appointed Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine in Saskatchewan is Dr. D. L. T. Smith who has been a department head at the Ontario Veterinary College in recent years.

Winners of the **Nuffield Traveling Scholarships** this year are James F. Gormely of Wallaceburg, Ont., and J. Mervyn Hamilton of Glenboro, Man. The pair will leave Canada in mid-February for a 6-month study of farm practices and farm life in Great Britain.

Support price for eggs will continue unchanged at 34¢ this year.

Alberta Wheat Pool delegates passed a resolution at their annual meeting urging the establishment of a marketing board for legume and grass seeds.

A resolution passed at the Alberta Wheat Pool's annual meeting states that speculation on rye, flax and rapeseed causes considerable fluctuation on prices to farmers. It urged that these grains be placed under the Canadian Wheat Board.

Manitoba's milk producers may soon be paid for their milk on the basis of its quality. The Milk Control Board hopes to initiate a new type of quality test for raw milk coming into plants throughout the Winnipeg milk shed. The producer would be paid a bonus for first grade milk with a count lower than 50,000 bacteria per milliliter.

The Dairy Science Department of the University of Saskatchewan has found a method to produce a fresh concentrated skim milk which has been found highly acceptable by consumer test groups.

The Western Stock Growers Association has served notice that it may lead a fight to oppose proposed marketing boards in Western Canada. The Association announces that there is reason to suspect that the establishment of boards for hogs and poultry will provide the base for launching an offensive on cattle marketing later. It states that the cattlemen of Western Canada don't like compulsory marketing boards.

Roland Soucy has been appointed Director of Field Services for Eastern Canada by the Meat Packers Council of Canada. He was formerly with the Production and Marketing Branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The Eastern Canada Farm Writers Association is sponsoring a one-day Agricultural Marketing Conference. It will be held at the University of Western Ontario, London, on Tuesday, February 25. Current marketing systems and possible improvements will be discussed by authorities, each expert in his particular field. Those who might wish to attend should contact the Chairman of the Conference, our Eastern Field Editor, Peter Lewington, at Ilderton, Ont. V

MILK COWS IN SUMMER — HAYS

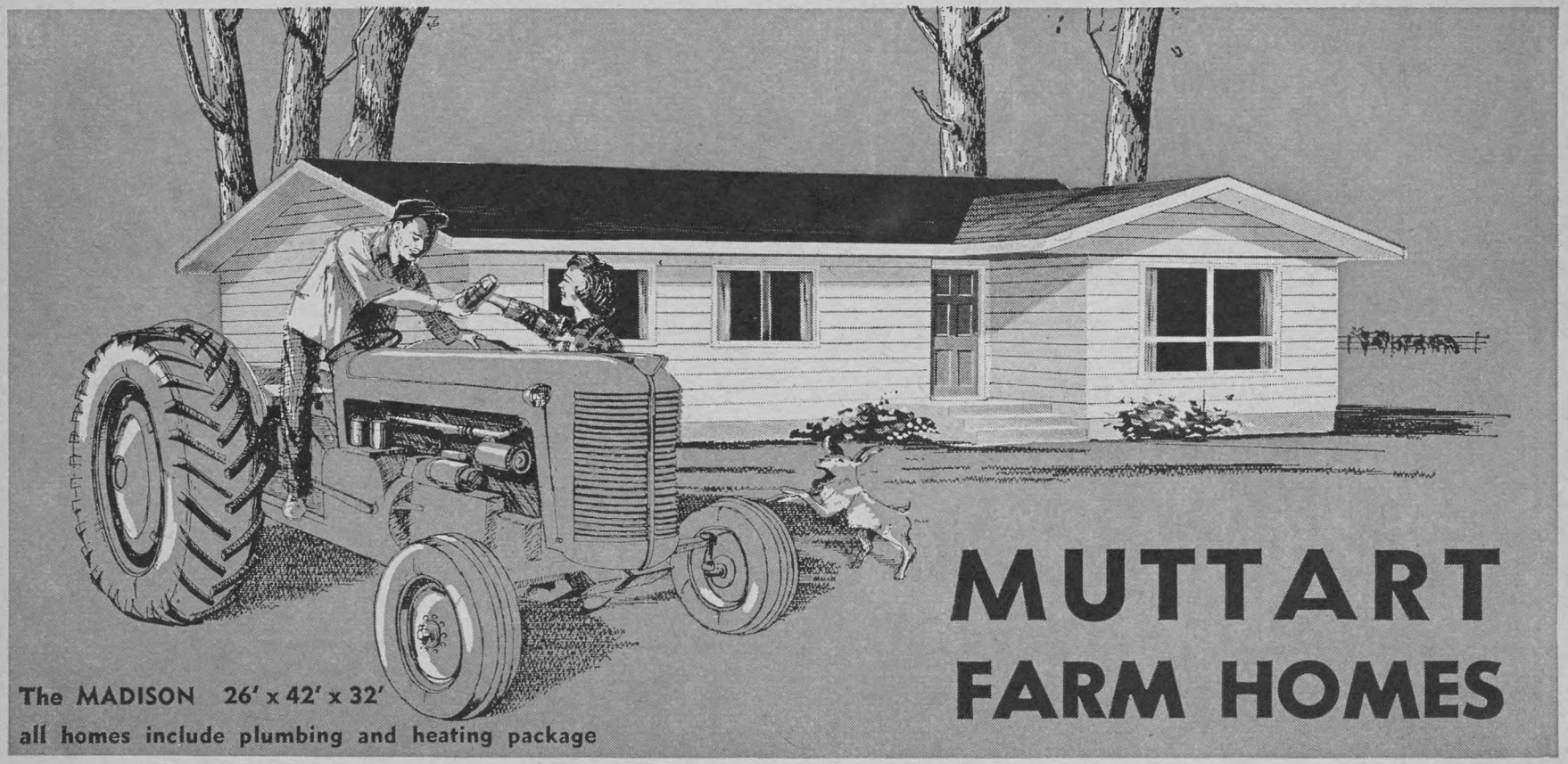
We must work with geography and nature if the Canadian dairy industry is to compete with such countries as New Zealand where costs are low because of their long grazing and pasture season. This is the opinion of the Hon. Harry Hays, Minister of Agriculture, expressed first at the meetings of the Canadian Federation of Farm Writers and the Farmer's Club in Chicago, and explained more fully to the writer.

Mr. Hays states that in Canada, it is the natural thing for a cow to have her calf in the spring. Then she grazes on pasture all summer and milks well while so doing. As the weather gets cold in the fall, the cow weans her calf and dries off. From the time she freshens until she dries off naturally in the fall—from March or April to freeze-up—she will produce the great bulk of the milk which she might give, even if feeding and management extend her milking period. During the winter, the cow requires only enough feed to keep her going and keep in condition to freshen again the next spring.

Mr. Hays feels that the clue to cutting production costs of our processed milk products lies in this natural cycle of the cow. He claims milk production costs will be at their lowest during the spring, summer and early fall when grazing is good. During this period he feels Canadian dairymen can compete with other countries.

For the winter, the cow will need only maintenance ration and a minimum of shelter. He suggests it will take only 1½ tons of feed to winter the cow and prepare her to produce her calf next spring. This is in contrast to the more expensive and better feed and the expensive barns

(*Please turn to page* 48)



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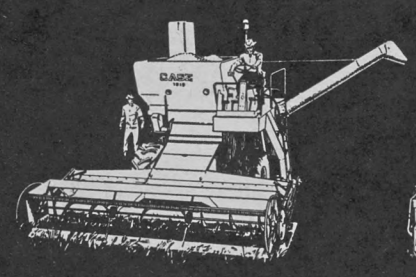
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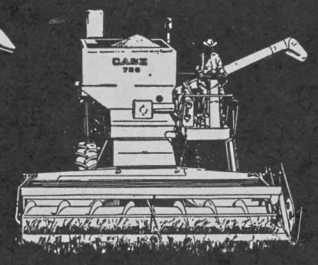
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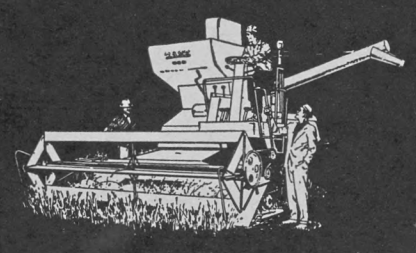
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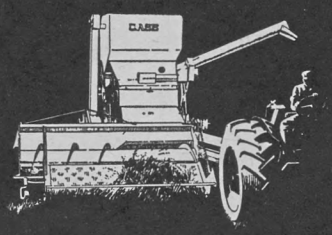
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Machines Still Need Fixing



[Guide photos

Inside the machine shop, showing compressor, welder, forge and spare parts storage on the Bechard farm.

The haywire days are gone but this grain farmer is ready for emergency repair jobs

by CLIFF FAULKNOR
Field Editor

MANY early pioneers who carved out homesteads on the Saskatchewan plains found they had bitten off more than they could chew so they packed up and moved. Some were literally blown off their land in the dust clouds of the thirties—others left because they couldn't adjust to winds of change which dictated a new way of farming.

Many survived by taking a still bigger bite and getting machines which would enable them to handle the extra acreage. The man with the dream gave way to the man with the monkey wrench. It was generally the pioneer's son who found he would have to become a mechanic if he wanted to stay in business.

Paul Bechard of Sedley, Sask., is a second generation grain grower who practically grew up with a pair of pliers and a monkey wrench in his pocket. What he learned about machines was learned the hard way—in the field. Often, the only thing that kept a machine in operation in earlier days was a couple of twists of the by-now-famous haywire, and knowing when and where to apply it.

"I even made my own chisels and punches," he recalls. "My welding was picked up from books and a whole lot of practice."

With the help of two of his sons, Leonard and Alfred, Paul still operates his father's farm, including the original quarter filed on in 1903. But he and his wife now live on two sections on Sedley's western fringes which they bought about 7 years ago.

Paul's father farmed in Quebec before coming out west to homestead. While Bechard senior improved his quarter section, Paul's mother lived with an uncle at Lebret, about 70 miles away. Paul was born at Lebret in 1906 and the family moved to Sedley not long after that. In fact, Bechard is a prominent name in that area. Paul has cousins farming in the district, and the district itself bears the family name.

Today, with bigger and more complicated machines to deal with, the Bechards have come a long way from the "pair of pliers and a monkey wrench" era. They have a completely equipped repair shop. Although machines have improved greatly from the old days, the same principle still holds, however. You have to be ready to do repairs right on the spot, especially during harvest.

The machine shop is located at one end of a 40′ by 100′ multi-purpose metal Quonset unit. The rest of the building is used to store tractors, combines, swathers, trucks and other heavy equipment. In the case of a big wheat surplus, this area can double as an annex to the farm's eight 2,500-bushel steel granaries.

One handy feature in the shop is a chain hoist rigged on a swinging steel boom for handling heavy items such as engine blocks. Located just inside so that loads can be swung in or out of the building, the boom is supported by a steel post anchored in concrete 5 feet below the surface. At floor level, the post is held by a concrete-filled oil drum which acts as a base.

Other equipment includes a metal press, hand drill, heavy power drill, heavy vise, lathe and electrically powered forge with multi-speed controls. There are two mobile service units—an air compressor for inflating tires or cleaning engines, and an arc-welding outfit. There is also a portable anvil mounted on the rim of an old plow wheel. This can be removed from its mounting by merely unscrewing a clamp.

Many city or town machine shops could take a leaf from the Bechard book in the matter of tidiness. Every tool has its spot on the wall—all the nuts and bolts are sorted and stored to size. Trash cans are painted and labelled and placed at handy intervals.

Paul has made his tractors more versatile by building heavy metal brackets at the side of the engines to hold a 115-volt or 225-volt dynamo. A second pulley has been installed on the flywheel of each tractor to drive them. This turns the tractors into mobile power plants for operating grain augers or turning grindstones in the field.

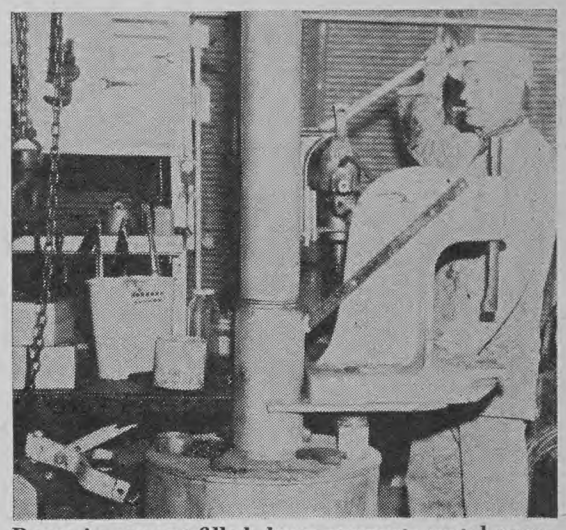
"If you had a power failure you could even light your house with one of these units," he said.

Last year the Bechards grew Selkirk wheat on half their acreage and summerfallowed the rest. At one time they grew seed grain but gave it up because of the extra labor needed to rogue out the fields.

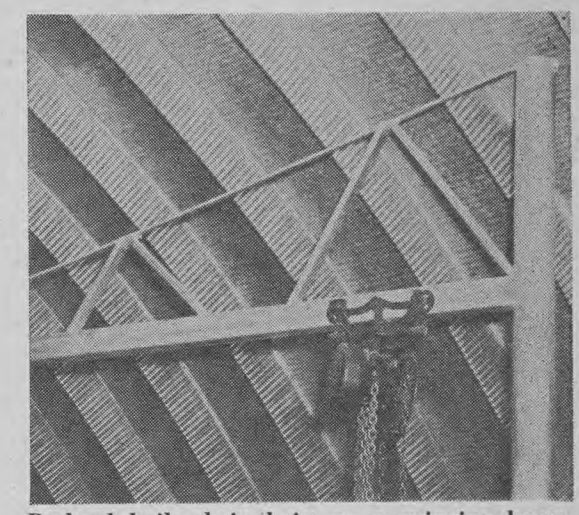
Like many grain growers, they would like to see the Government make payments to the farmer for farm-stored grain instead of just paying the big elevator companies.

"We spend a lot of money building storage facilities, and this adds to our expenses," Paul pointed out.

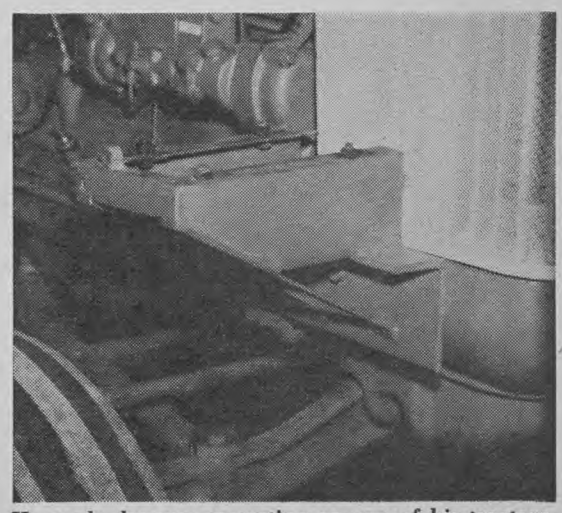
How do you keep busy in winter when you have no livestock to look after? That's not too hard when you have a lot of machinery, say the Bechards, because there's always plenty of overhauling to do. This winter, the problem is finding time to do necessary repair work. There's a lot of wheat to be moved to fill that big Russian order. V



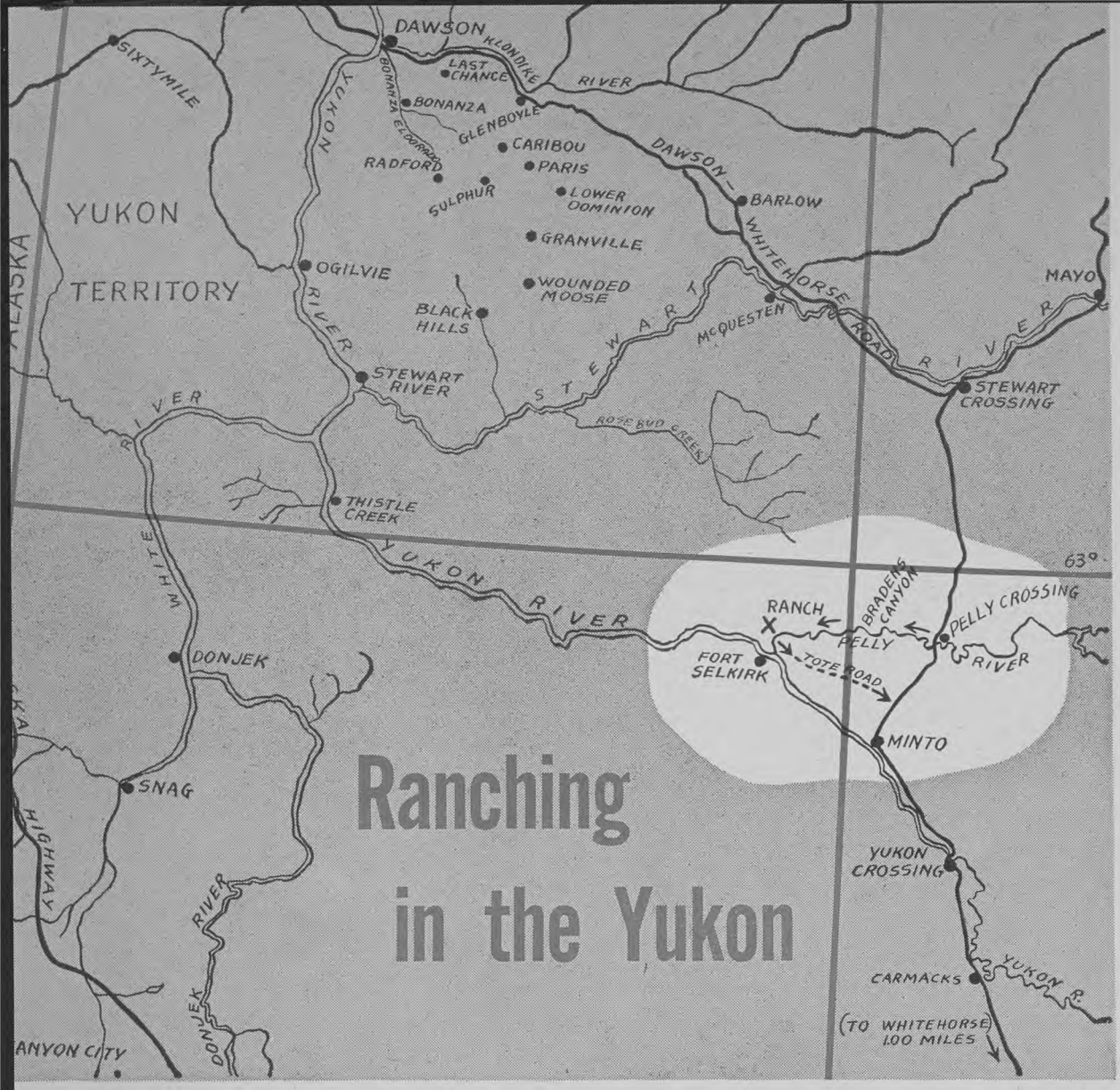
Boom in cement-filled drum supports metal press.



Bechard built chain hoist on a swinging boom.



He made dynamo mounting on one of his tractors.



Ranching in the Yukon

At latitude 63, the Bradley brothers maintain a thriving beef cattle herd

by CLIFF FAULKNOR
Field Editor

IN September the Pelly River flows between walls of Autumn gold. Five miles before it merges with the mighty Yukon, you come to the 337-acre piece of level terrace which contains historic Pelly River Ranch—the most northerly full-time farming enterprise in Canada. Here, the Bradley boys—who hail from Lacombe, Alta.—keep busy raising beef cattle and leveling black bears or grizzlies. Bears have a yen for beef calves. Like the song says, "You can't have one without the other."

Pelly River Ranch was started in the Gold Rush days of 1903 to raise horses for the winter stage line which meandered by on its way from Whitehorse to Dawson. Since then, the place has had five owners (three of them farm partnerships) and the Dawson road has been moved about 35 miles upriver.

Climate records say the Yukon has an annual rainfall of only 7 inches. As I expected it might, this all fell the week we decided to pay the northern territory a visit. But rain brings clouds, and clouds are supposed to have a silver lining. In this case, the lining was a mucky trail which made it advisable for us to leave the car at Pelly Crossing and get a boatman to take us down those 35 golden miles of river.

Holly MacDonald, postmaster at the Crossing, set the whole trip up for us. Next morning, the boat was down on the river waiting. Its owner, Svend Larsen, was methodically checking everything from engine to lifejackets. A careful, methodical boatman is a good person to have around and he's generally around a lot longer than the other kind.

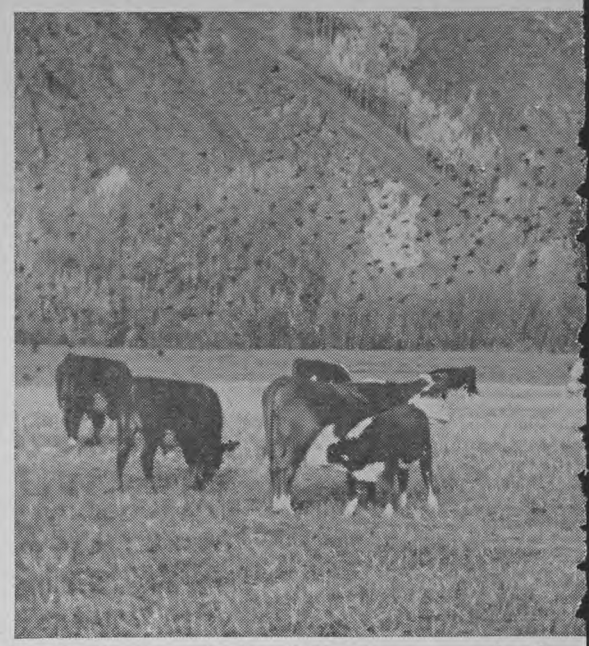
A few local residents came down to see us off. The sun also decided to look in on things. It was rumored we were up here to see about bringing 1,000 head of cattle into the Yukon to get them used to cold weather before shipping them on to Russia. We did nothing to dispel this lovely rumor. After we'd heard it a few times it even sounded quite practical.

Soon we were out on the shining river. Down past Gull Rocks we swept, picking our way through the deepest channel. Lonely creeks, scarp faces and forest moved by in a steady procession. Then the water became a bit more active as we entered Braden's Canyon. In about 2½ hours we pulled into the bank at Pelly River Ranch. Our first question was about bears. We hadn't seen any during the whole journey.

As a matter of fact, the Bradley Ranch has had only one real battle with the bear clan. But it was a dandy while it lasted. When the smoke cleared there were casualties on both sides, and one wounded veteran—a bull calf, suffering from nasty claw wounds on his neck and back and chuck full of infection. In all, the Bradleys had lost a 3-year-old heifer, a year-and-a-half-old steer and six spring calves. Two black bears and two grizzlies had fallen. One grizzly—busy chasing cattle—was shot within 20 yards of the house.

"This is the first stock we've ever lost to wild animals," Hugh Bradley said. "We're doing everything we can to make it the last. We can't afford to lose more cattle."

HUGH first heard about Pelly River Ranch in 1952 when he was a University of Alberta student doing summer work at the CDA Experimental Farm, Mile 1019, near Haines Junction.



Bradley herd numbering 90 head grazes on fertile bottomland, as birds flock overhead. Transportation costs prohibit the use of fertilizer on ranch.



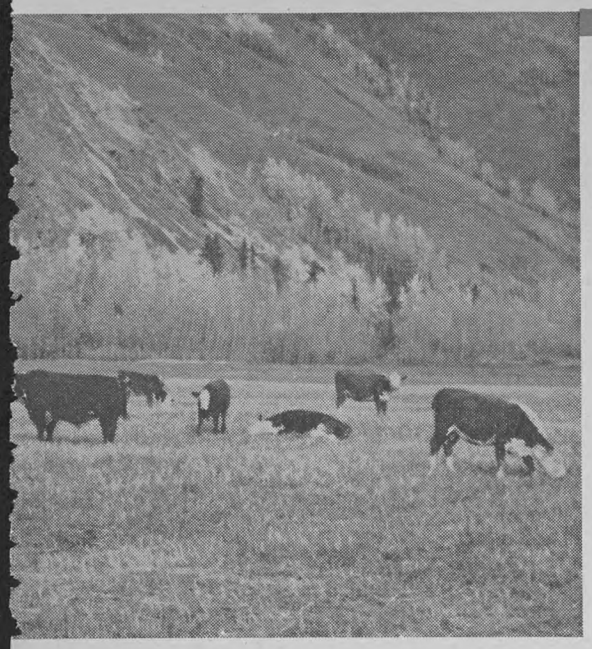
First view of the ranch, as Faulknor saw it coming in by boat on the scenic Pelly River.



Ken, Hugh, and Dick Bradley (l. to r.) run the ranch — the most northerly one in this country.



Dorothy Bradley (Mrs. Ken) and her sons Jordy, (3) and Dale (2) are right at home in far north.



He and fellow agriculturist John Stelfox (a native of Rocky Mountain House) decided to have a look at the place. It was a long look. Out of it came a plan for a partnership to raise beef cattle. The Yukon does that to people. Hugh even admits Robert Service and his poems had a hand in bringing him up there. (Come to think of it, this *would* be a mighty fine place to get cattle acclimatized so they could be sold to Russia.)

The partners made the deal for the place in 1953. It took an Order-in-Council for them to get title, because of regulations limiting each person to a quarter section. But it was 4 years before the property was finally registered in their names.

They started moving up to the ranch in 1954. By this time two more partners had been added—Dick Bradley, Hugh's older brother, and Buck Godwin, a fellow University of Alberta graduate from Sangudo, Alta.

To start with, their cattle herd consisted of a Hereford bull, three heifers, two Shorthorn-Jersey crosses and a registered Holstein cow. These animals were trucked up from Alberta and then driven down a narrow trail which climbs and dips along the north bank of the Pelly. That first year the partners also boarded 60 head of horses for the Federal Government, just as the ranch's earlier owners had.

Today, the makeup of the partnership has changed a little. John Stelfox has left to work for the Alberta Government's Fish and Game Branch. Buck Godwin is still in, but spends most of the year at his teaching job at the Olds School of Agriculture. Last fall, the Bradleys' younger brother, Ken, and his wife, Dorothy, came in. They had been farming on their own at Carmacks, about 50 miles south on the Yukon River.

DOROTHY BRADLEY does all the cooking and housekeeping for the enterprise, including looking after her two small sons, Dale and Jordy, and any stray visitors (such as Albertans bent on using the Yukon as a holding ground for cattle destined for Russia). Like the others, Dorothy rises at 6 a.m., Pelly River Ranch Time, which is a special clock setting of their own. This is 1 hour ahead of Yukon time, or the same as Pacific Standard Time. The ranch lies almost as far west as Tahiti, remember.

"If we used Yukon Time we'd be getting up at 5 a.m." Ken grinned. "That sounds too early. It makes a man feel better if he can sleep in until six."

The ranch produces its own milk, butter, eggs and vegetables. There is even a frame hothouse for special items such as tomatoes. Game is plentiful but fish are not. Some grayling are found in creeks which flow into the Pelly, but the river has only one run of salmon a year and it's illegal to take them.

AT present the cattle herd totals about 90 head. There are three milk cows (two Holsteins and a dual-purpose Shorthorn) and the rest are beef animals. A few brockle-faced individuals among them testify to the Shorthorn blood present. Here and there a black one can be seen harking back to the original registered Holstein cow the boys brought in with them.

"Building up our herd had been a slow process because of a lack of capital and difficulties inherent to this area," said Hugh. "We are placing all heifer calves that are any good into the breeding herd and culling only when necessary. It's not the best herd I've seen, but we have some fair cows and get reasonably good calves."

The Bradleys bred about 34 cows last spring. To avoid calving troubles they didn't breed their yearling heifers last year. Early in the spring they moved the heifers across the Pelly near the terminus of their 26-mile tote road which leads to the Whitehorse-Dawson highway. They took the animals across one at a time in the 25-foot by 5-foot open boat they use as a ferry. The job took 2 days. One heifer objected to the move so she swam back and rejoined the main herd.

This year, the brothers expect to be able to add about ten 2-year-old cows to their breeding herd.

"We'd like to calve the last 3 weeks in April, which is about as early as convenient in this climate," Hugh explained. "In the past, with only one bull and the cows scattered over 10 miles of river valley, we've had to give our bull a longer working season. We've been getting calves all the way from late March to early June."

The Bradleys also have some hogs and chickens. They've been raising about 20 pigs a year.

"We're going to stop producing hogs so we can concentrate on beef," Ken Bradley said.

They're slaughtered at about 18 months after one winter's feeding period. So far, they have dressed out quite well, the brothers report. They doubt it would pay them to use the extra feed necessary to grow the animals out to a proper finish. Their beef is sold in Whitehorse.

ABOUT 100 acres is sown to oats and wheat for feed grain. The rest of the bottom land is used as hay and pasture. But in summer the herd ranges far and wide, browsing under spruce, aspen and birch groves, and grazing steep grassy hillsides much like those found in the foothills of southern and central Alberta. Oat yields run about 50 bushels to the acre, but the brothers haven't had much success with barley.

"We could probably increase our yields with fertilizer," Hugh admitted, "especially a phosphate fertilizer. But we'd have to pay twice as much for it here as they pay on the outside."

The Bradleys have always wanted to try feeding silage, but they wanted to wait until they could get some silage machinery. Last year, the weather forced their hand so they found themselves silage making with their haying equipment. They dug a pit silo and packed in a crop containing brome, couchgrass and pigweed. It cured successfully, but has the fragrant odor of a fine cigarette tobacco.

"We have a fairly long feeding season," Dick Bradley told us. "We generally start around late October and feed through to May 1. The hills back of here open early so we're able to put the dry stock out by April 1 if feed supplies are short."

The brothers winter their stock on oat straw, brome hay and native hay. If necessary, an oat chop is fed as a supplement. They like to feed grain to their calves right through the winter, providing they have it to spare. Buying feed is out of the question. Delivered at the ranch, hay would cost $100 a ton or more.

"During the winter we bring all our stock in by the buildings where it's more sheltered," Dick said. "But the beef types get out and browse around the bushes, even in the coldest weather. To water them, we cut a hole in the ice twice a day. We've only lost one animal through the ice since we've been here. We let them down to the river a few at a time."

The size of the Bradley herd is limited by the amount of winter feed available. As the feed supply increases, the herd will be expanded. An old TD 18 diesel Caterpillar, which the boys obtained so they could keep their tote road open, will be used to clear extra hay land.

BESIDES the bulldozer, the ranch has four farm tractors and three trucks. There's a threshing machine for the grain and a private sawmill to supply lumber. A tractor and a truck are kept on the south side of the river near the tote road. If a piece of heavy equipment has to be moved across water, the brothers make a barge, using the box of a hay rack as the deck and empty oil drums to buoy it up. In winter, they just drive over the ice.

Hugh has been keeping temperature and rainfall records with instruments supplied by the Dept. of Transport. Last year, he received equipment which will enable him to record the rate of free surface evaporation.

"Most people don't realize the Yukon is a land of ice and snow only for about 5 months of the year," he said.

The coldest temperature ever recorded at the farm is 72 degrees below zero. Sometimes there are prolonged cold spells when the thermometer hovers between 50 and 60 degrees below for several weeks.

More than once the weather has called for feats of endurance. During Christmas 1954, Hugh and a friend from Whitehorse had to abandon their truck in the heavy snow about 14 miles from the ranch and attempt to walk in. After traveling 10 miles in the dark and the cold, Hugh's friend became exhausted. Seeing the other couldn't possibly make the rest of the way, Hugh tied a flashlight to him and warned him to stay on the trail and keep going. Then he set out for the ranch at a dogtrot to get a couple of horses.

When he arrived he too was exhausted, so John Stelfox volunteered to bring Hugh's friend in. While Hugh waited, he built up the fires and put a pot of soup on. He noticed one of his big toes appeared to be frozen. Finally, Stelfox arrived with their guest and they set about reviving him. As he helped the latter off with his boots, Hugh failed to see that his frozen toe was propped up against a blazing heater.

In his own words, "It was like putting a frozen steak on a hot grill."

For a time it looked as if he'd lose that toe, but after he'd soaked it in brine for a couple of days, the angry colors vanished. Today, a thickening of the toenail is all he has to show for it.

In January 1962, Dick Bradley found so much snow had fallen he had to leave his truck on the Dawson highway and hike the whole 26 miles. He made it in 14 hours, with the thermometer registering a chilling 50 degrees below zero.

Speaking of the Bradleys, Hector Hortie, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Mile 1019, had this to say: "They could've made a success of the cattle business anywhere, but each one has a bit of the pioneer in him."

We left Pelly River Ranch next day, crossing over to the tote road under weepy skies that reminded me of a holiday week end in Vancouver. Ahead we could hear the clatter of the bulldozer as it cut a new road on higher ground.

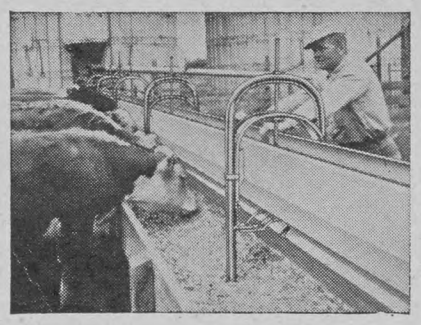
At Pelly Crossing, we asked an old Indian if he thought the weather would clear up so we could take more pictures.

He deliberated a moment before replying. "It might rain, it might snow, it might clear up," he nodded obligingly.

This proved to be a very accurate prediction. V

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Beatty Automatic Bunk Feeders

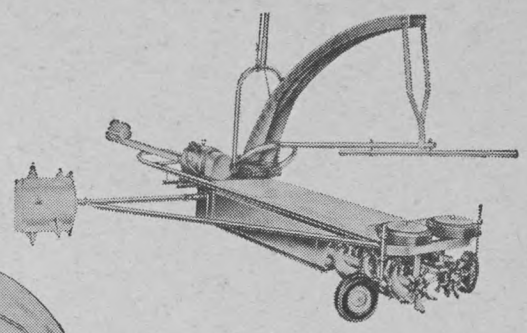


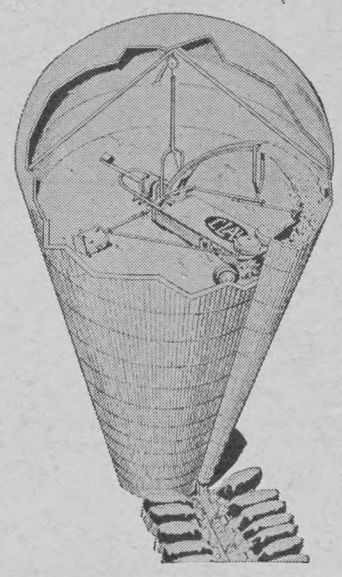
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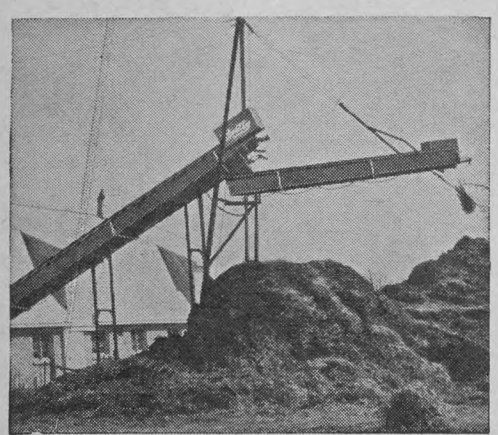
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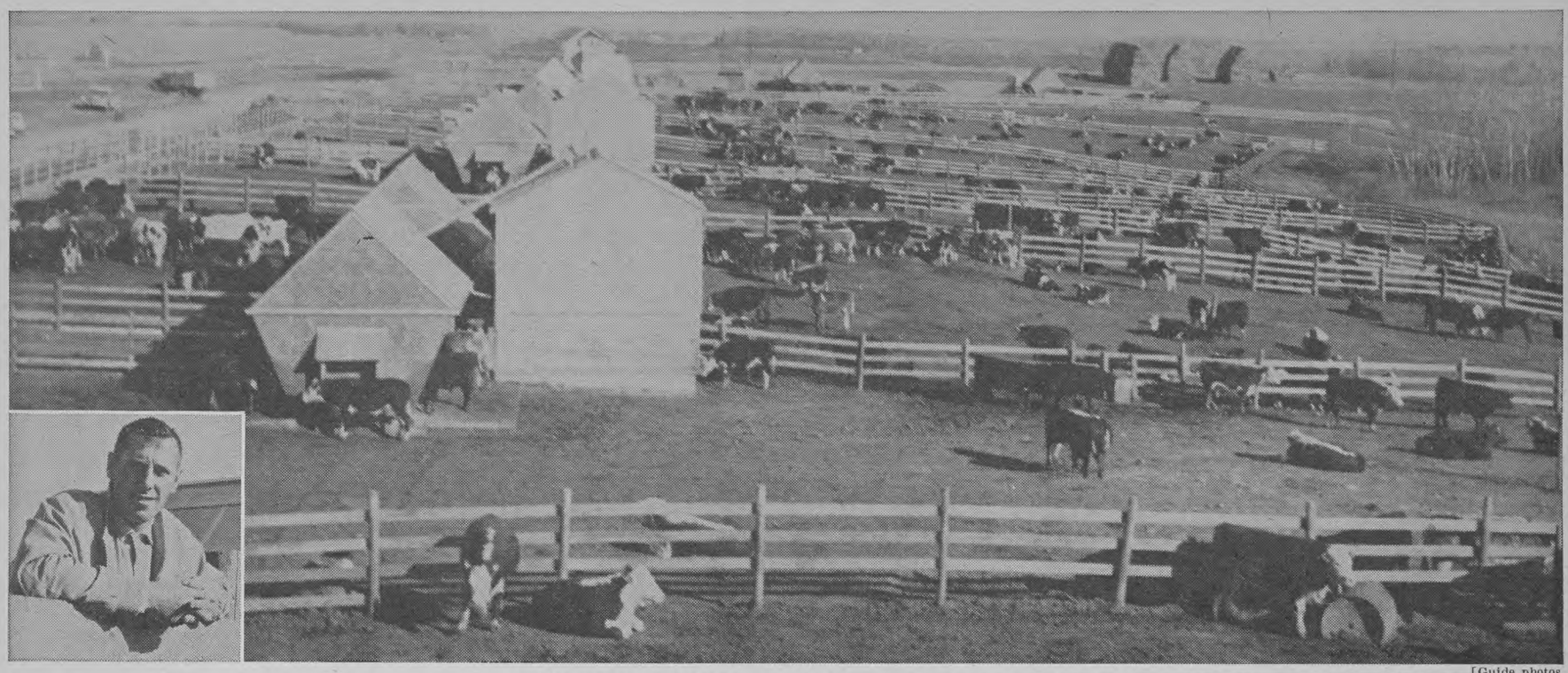
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[Guide photos

New custom feedlot near Yorkton, Sask., opened last fall. Feeding program was designed by Harris, inset.

A Look at Custom Feeding

Here is a new custom feedlot that has a waiting list of farmers who want to place cattle

by JIM BARNETT
Field Editor

TAKE four young men — average age 34 — with $50,000 between them and watch them parlay it into a $200,000 business inside a year. Impossible? Maybe so, but theoretically it could happen this year if the operators of Yorkton Custom Feedlot Ltd. get the breaks and follow through on a feeding program of getting steers to market in 100 days.

The four formed the company at Yorkton, Sask., early last year and located their feedlot about 1½ miles from town. Making up the company are: Ralph Pierson, a cattle buyer for a local packing plant, president; Gordon Harris, farmer and mobile feed mill operator, vice-president; Morley Lockhart, a local insurance businessman, secretary-treasurer, and Kent Matheson, a construction man, is a director.

The feedlot covers 20 acres, has 10 300- by 100-foot pens plus 4 receiving and starting pens.

Each pen is served by a 20-foot double-sided self-feeder made of ½" plywood which holds 25 tons of feed. There are two frost-free water bowls serving each pen.

Between pens there is an alleyway bounded on two sides by a corral fence and on a third by a grain bin. This bin serves as storage for the two self-feeders adjacent to it. The mobile feed mill is backed up to the grain bin, grain is augered to the mill and mixed, then blown into the self-feeders. Three hired men run the operation.

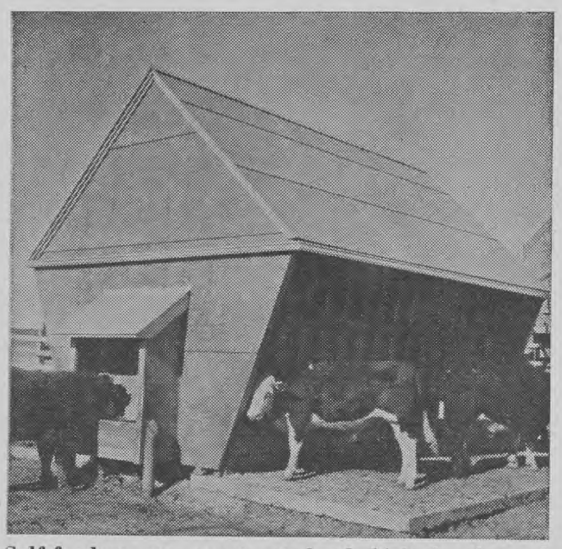
When I visited the feedlot in late October there were 1,200 head on feed belonging to local farmers. Total capacity of the feedlot is 1,500 head.

Farmers wanting to put cattle in the feedlot either raise them, buy them or have the company buy them on a commission basis.

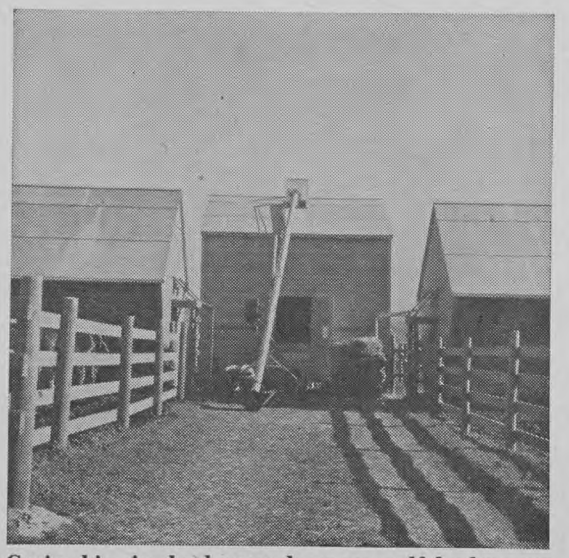
Cattle coming into the feedlot are branded, vaccinated and put into a starting pen for 2 weeks to a month. The ration in these pens is a semi-roughage diet of oats, barley, straw and 32 per cent beef supplement with D.E.S. added.

The animals are gradually built up to a full feed ration of 2,500 pounds of barley, concentrate plus 1 bale of straw.

Charges for custom feeding are 66 cents per head per day, broken down as follows: Feed—50 cents per head per day; use of facilities—10 cents per head per day; insurance—3 cents per head per day (each animal is insured for a maximum of $250); gate fee—$3 per head. This last fee covers the cost of trucking, branding and vaccination.



Self-feeders are constructed of ½-inch plywood and holds 25 tons of feed. Note salt shelter, left.



Grain bin in background serves self-feeders on either side. Mobile mill backs up the alleyway.

Customers are billed every 30 days for feed which is bought locally by the company—sometimes from the farmer-customers themselves. At the time I visited the feedlot the going price for barley was 70 cents a bushel while oats ran around 40-50 cents a bushel.

Success or failure of the venture hinges on feeding out to market in 100 days to allow a complete turnover 3 times a year. Responsibility for this lies with Gordon Harris, who has achieved some phenominal rates of gain in trials with the University of Saskatchewan.

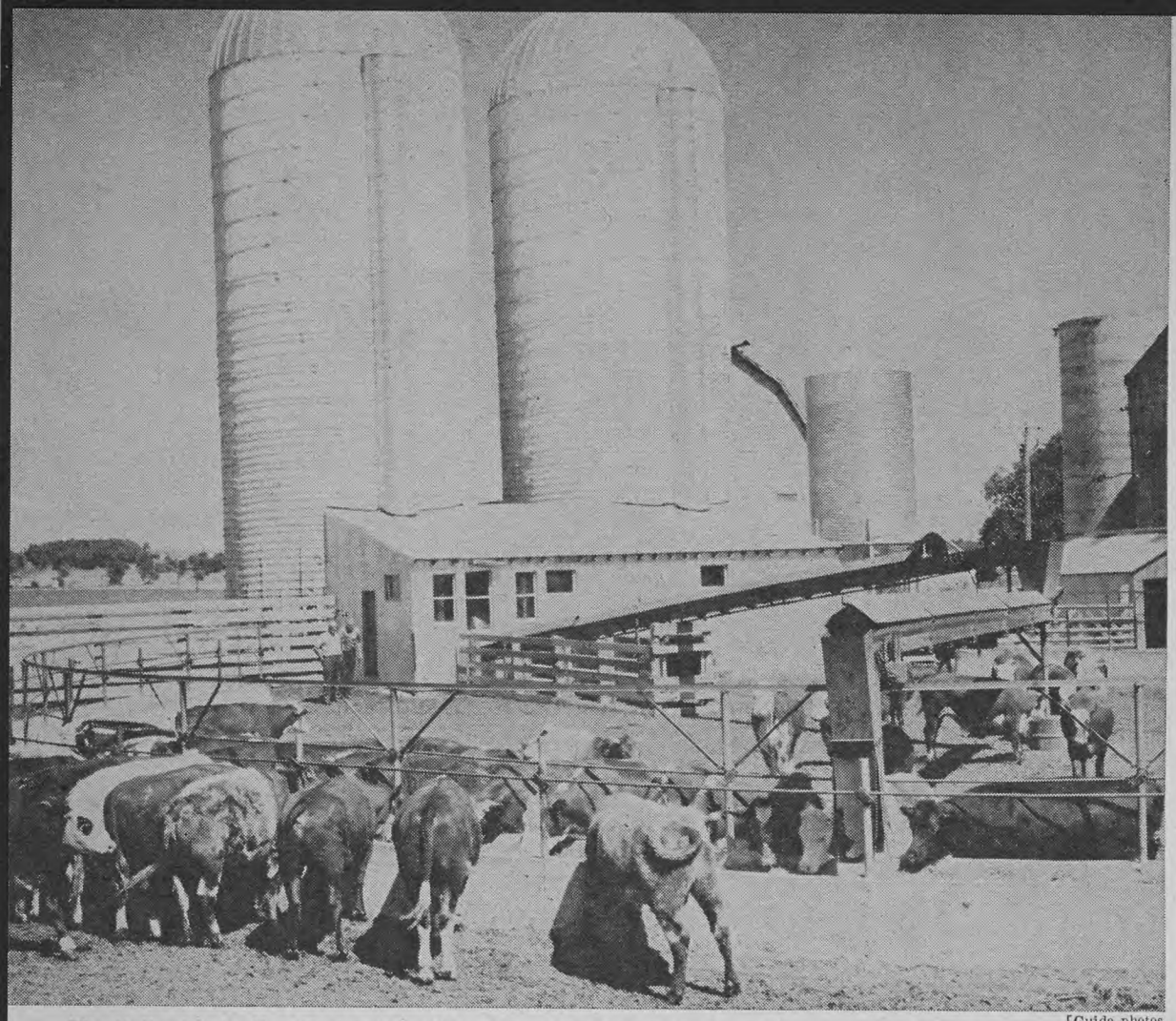
He claims a feed conversion of 7 to 1 is common and has attained 6 to 1 on some trials. His aim is to put on 3 pounds of gain a day. But he did admit that this will depend to a large extent on the gaining ability of the cattle in the feedlot. His first pen on test gained 3 pounds a day allowing a 4 per cent shrinkage at the yards!

One of Harris's mobile feed mills which is kept in constant use in the feedlot provides the key to his high energy ration. Feed is fine-ground, starting with a ½-inch screen for the cattle in the starting pens. This is gradually decreased to a 3/16-inch screen for the finishing ration. The ration has 5 per cent molasses added to avoid compaction, and Harris claims never to have lost an animal to bloat yet.

Based on his estimate of 3 pounds a day gain at 66 cents per head per day, the cost of a pound of gain works out to 22 cents. He reckons that on a one-cent spread his customers still make $10 a head on a 1,000-pound animal bought at 700 pounds for 22 cents.

And where does the $200,000 inside a year come in? Well, take one pen of 100 head on feed for 100 days at 66 cents per head per day. This works out to $6,600 per pen. Triple this for a year makes $19,800 on one pen a year. Multiply this by 10 pens gives the operation a gross of $198,000. This is based on a 1,000-head operation. The feedlot has capacity for 1,500 head.

According to Gordon Harris the company has no trouble getting customers. "In fact we have a waiting list of farmers who want to place cattle with us," he said. (*Please turn to page* 50)



[Guide photos

The Galbraith feedlot. Each silo is 20′ x 50′ and holds alfalfa from 50 acres. Grain bin on right holds 24½ tons. Grain is moved to feedroom, rolled and added to silage with supplement. Conveyor carries it to bunk.

Home-Grown Feed and a Mechanized Feedlot

by **DON BARON**
Editor

MURRAY and Bob Galbraith used to feed cattle on pasture in summer, and in the feedlot in winter. But, according to Murray, "you can't sell grass-fattened cattle anymore. You won't get the price."

The brothers got a good comparison of the two systems in 1962. One group of 50 steers (800- to 900-lb. short-keeps) was fed grain on pasture, another group was fed hay and grain in dry lot. The dry lot ones went to market earlier, and brought a better price. That's when the boys made their decision. Last year they built a new feedlot.

The Galbraith program calls for an intensive cropping program. They want home-grown feed in abundance, because it's cheaper than bought feed. One hundred acres of alfalfa go into the silos each summer. Corn silage off another 13 acres was put in in the fall, in addition they grow 4,000 or 5,000 bushels of feed grain. The feedlot is concreted and measures 135 by 140 feet. The feed bunk extends 250 feet around the yard in a semi-circle, and can feed 250 cattle at a time.

It's one thing to have an up-to-date feedlot—but something else again to feed efficiently. The Galbraith program also looks sound on this latter factor. The partners buy 800- to 900-lb. cattle, feed them for 70 to 110 days, and get gains of up to 3 lb. per day. Here is how they do it.

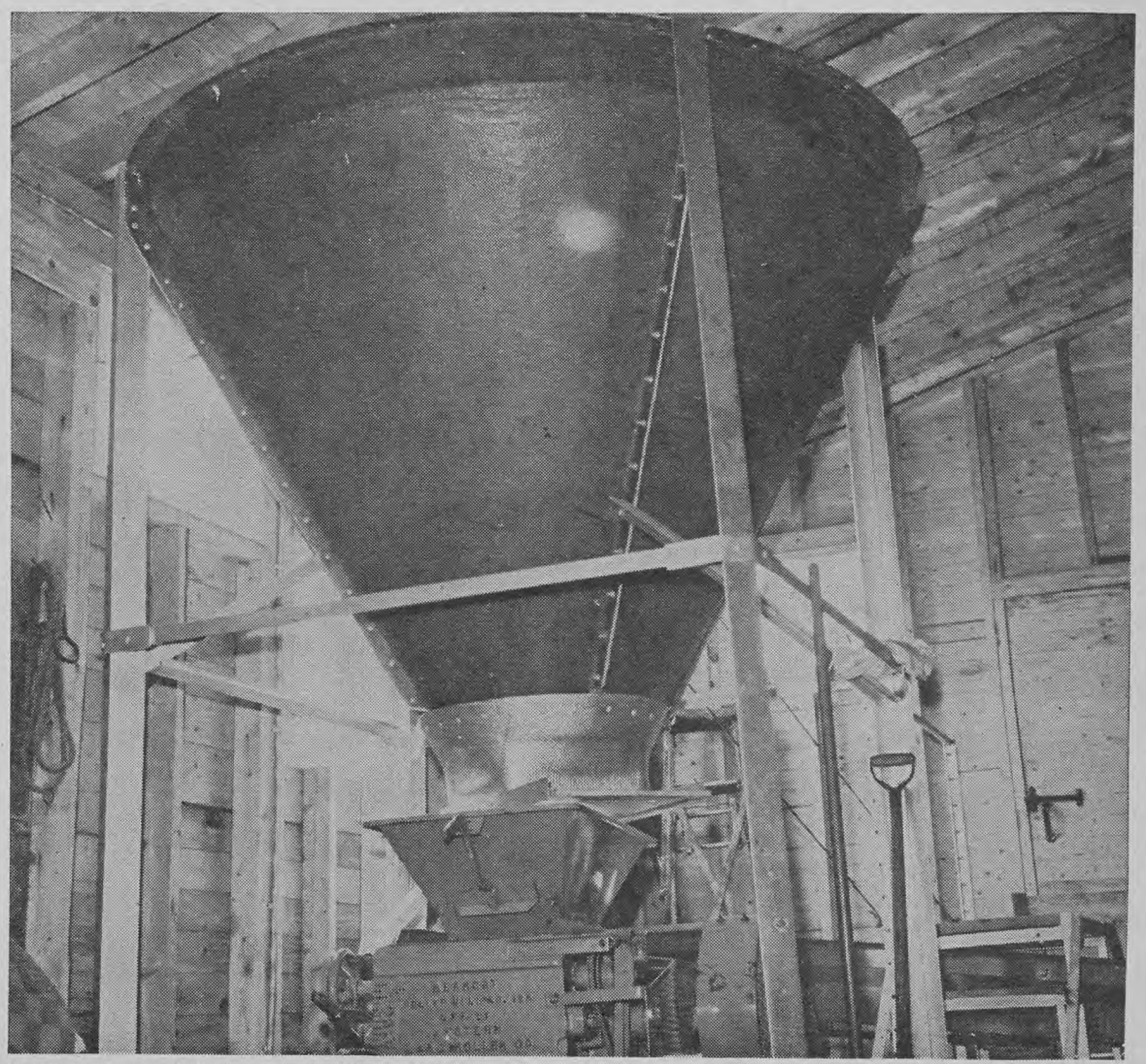
On arrival at the farm, the steers are held in an old feeding area in the barn, where they are started on silage, 4 lb. of rolled grain, plus 2 lb. of 32 per cent concentrate. The grain intake is quickly raised to 10 lb., and the steers are ready for the main feedlot, where they get the same ration, including silage free-choice.

It's a program that allows for a streamlined cropping program too. A swather and forage harvester are all that is required for the alfalfa, along with a self-unloading forage wagon, and blower.

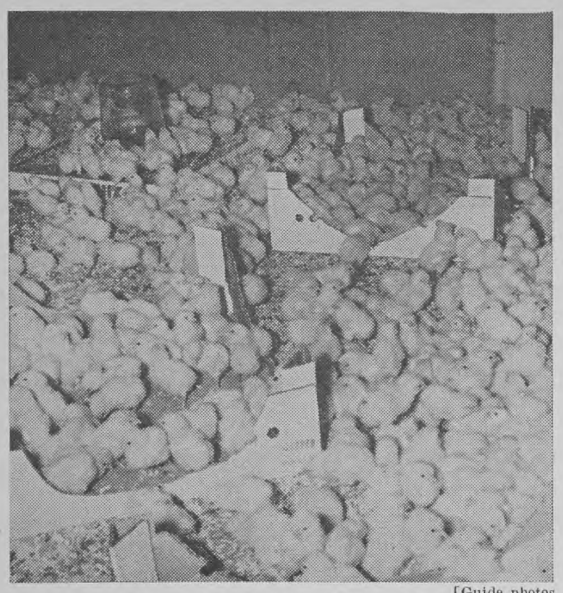
Grain harvesting is also tied into this, with the forage harvester being used to cut grain. Then the self-unloading wagon feeds it into the threshing machine, located beside the barn so the straw can be saved. V



It is push-button feeding for Murray Galbraith.



Grain is augered from storage bin to roller where concentrate is added. It is then metered to conveyor.



[Guide photos
A far cry from the colony house. These chicks are raised by the thousand in heat control houses.

The new trend in poultry is to started pullets that are . . .

Ready to Lay and Pay Their Way

by **PETER LEWINGTON**
Field Editor

FARMING in Ontario is in the throes of a revolution. Not the bloody, pocket republic sort of revolution, but a revolution nonetheless.

The poultry industry in particular with its short production cycle, access to vast breeding and feeding research and its long-standing love affair with change is most volatile. What lies in the misty realm of pure research one day, becomes commonplace practice the next. A significant change has been the trend to started pullets — birds that are ready to lay (and, as this is a bustling, enthusiastic segment of farming) ready to pay! How and why did it happen and what are the long range effects for good or ill?

There are a number of reasons. Chief among these is the success of cage operations. When cages were first tried they were destined to failure. Now, with improved housing and ventilation and better nutrition, they are here to stay. They are the popular choice of the new and expanding poultrymen.

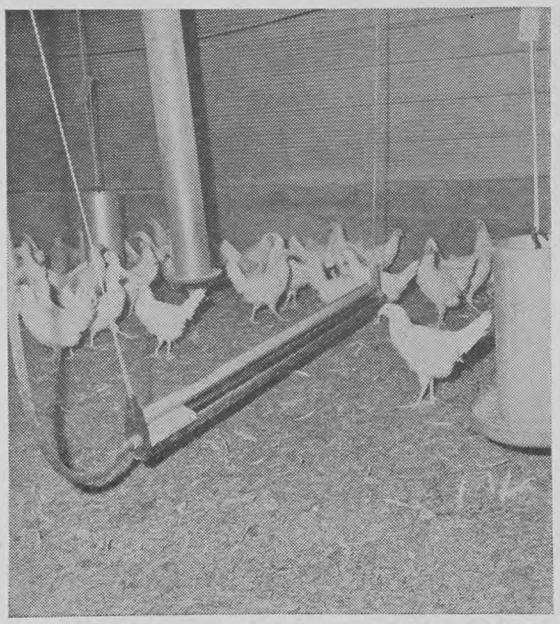
Hatchery owner, Elgin McKinley of Zurich, told me, "We started hatching in so small a way back in the early 1920's that we hardly remember it. For years it was almost exclusively the sale of day-old chicks which went by train to diverse parts of Canada. Now we hatch three million chicks a year. Very few are shipped far from the hatchery. Half our business is in birds that are sold by us, or by growers, as started pullets."

Len Phenix of Essex County says, "It used to be day-old replacements for the small farm flock; it was a cash and carry trade with low overhead and little advertising. Now we have a round-about way of selling chicks to compensate for the loss of the small producer. Now we promote a house, a packaged deal. We supply everything and the farmer walks in and starts feeding the birds and collecting the eggs!"

Behind all this change is the pursuit of profit by all concerned. After some mistakes, problems and disappointments, the industry is rapidly settling down to a format which will provide the pattern for the future.

The started pullet business is one demanding high standards of quality and integrity. The egg producer's survival hinges on the caliber of pullets he receives. Hatcheries are resigned to the fact that their hatching volume depends upon their ability to supply ready-to-lay pullets. Repeat business is essential and the move is to stricter hatchery control over the birds throughout the growing period.

Most pullets are raised in confinement in windowless houses where the environment can be accurately controlled. Lighting is of paramount importance. Sexual maturity of the birds has to be delayed until they are 20 weeks of age. This encourages a minimum of small eggs and then an adequate production of large eggs for a year



A novelty just a few years ago, but now it is common practice to raise pullets in confinement.

or more. McKinley, for instance, provides lights 24 hours a day for the first week to avoid crowding. Lighting is then reduced and growing birds get only 8 hours daily. Bill Henderson of Seaforth is presently selling a quarter of a million started pullets annually. Says Henderson, "Pullet production must be on an all-in, all-out basis. Buildings must be cleaned and disinfected and remain empty for 3 or 4 weeks between batches." Good management is essential from all parties. Started pullets have to be a "quality controlled" product.

All pullet producers seek, through their housing and management practices, to combat the hen's most persistent adversary—coccidiosis; some are even raising the pullets in cages to break the chain of infection from the litter. Vaccinations against Newcastle and Bronchitis are standard practice and birds are debeaked, usually at 12 weeks. Breeding is concentrated upon the hybrid birds which weigh some 4¼ pounds at maturity and have the ability to lay at least 20 dozen eggs per year, as a large flock average.

While the started pullet business, like any other business, has had its share of the unscrupulous "fast buck" operators, the stakes are now too high for all concerned—the breeder, the hatcheryman, the grower and the egg producer—for this to be too prevalent.

One important factor (*Please turn to page* 48)

Why and How It Happened

- **The trend to cage operations has meant many poultrymen do not have the facilities or the time to raise their own replacements.**
- **With the current high concentration of birds the wise operator avoids having birds of several ages on his farm. Many have an "all in—all out" system.**
- **Nutritional improvements have made it possible to raise pullets successfully in confinement.**
- **It's a year round business. Egg producers may require their replacement birds at any time of the year — and at different times from year to year.**
- **Credit. Many poultrymen have "a pay as they lay" scheme with a deduction of some 10 cents per dozen to defray the cost of the pullet.**
- **The improvements in ventilation, insulation and heating permit the brooding and raising of birds en masse. Many poultrymen find that it's just as cheap to buy ready-to-lay birds.**
- **The ready-to-lay pullet business has seized upon many factors of management and disease control to put out a quality bird. There are no repeat orders for an operator who does not put out birds which will deliver some 240 eggs per year economically.**



[Federated Colleges photo
The tremendous increase in cage operations has stimulated the need for good ready-to-lay stock.

End of the Line

Prairie farm groups are preparing for the struggle over railway branch line abandonment. Guide Field Editor Cliff Faulknor tells why they are demanding a study of the social and economic costs involved

WHEN the patient is fatally ill do you tell him the grim news so he can prepare himself, or do you act as if everything is just fine right up until he lapses into a coma? That is the position Canada's two major railroads find themselves in on the branch line abandonment issue. The CNR favors letting the people involved know about it beforehand so they can make plans. The CPR would sooner not alarm the patient. Who knows, there may be a last-minute reprieve.

How does the "patient" feel about it? In Regina last November, 200 delegates representing about 30 local railway retention committees met to draft a series of resolutions to be rushed to Ottawa before new railway legislation was presented to the House of Commons. The resolutions asked that: (1) the Federal government appoint an independent Board of Inquiry to study the *full* social and economic costs of branch line abandonment; (2) the Government maintain the present "freeze" on applications until this is done; (3) that the CPR start informing prospective "patients" ahead of time as the CNR had done; (4) that the Inquiry Board first look into rail economies which might enable lines to stay open; (5) a report be made on what off-line costs are being charged to these lines; (6) that the railways indicate what happened to the $50 million subsidy they received, and (7) that the Provincial governments sponsor an effective public information program.

Some of the social and economic effects which should be studied are: (1) the cost of the extra distance farmers will have to haul grain; (2) cost of reorganization of road systems; (3) financial position of affected municipalities through lost taxation; (4) capital losses to businesses in towns; (5) depreciation of land values; (6) need for compensation to municipalities for market grid road relocations; (7) the impact of abandonment on schools, hospitals and other institutions or services, and (8) whether or not grants or mineral rights allotted to railways should revert to the Crown as compensation.

Speaking for the National Farmers' Union, President A. P. Gleave says: "We have opposed piecemeal rail line abandonment and are supported by urban and municipal governments in this. The farm unions are in for a long, tough battle on the abandonment issue. Rail transportation is just as important to us now as it was in the days when the Sintaluta farmers won their fight with the CPR."

At the annual convention of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, held in Calgary last December, there was a general feeling among delegates that the day will come when only main lines will be left. Fears were expressed that branch line abandonment could be overdone.

Said FUA vice-president, Anders Anderson, "Some of these changes may not be great in themselves, but when combined with other changes they may increase production costs so that it is no longer profitable to farm."

Overall Study Needed

Premier Woodrow Lloyd of Saskatchewan, whose province is hardest hit by branch line abandonment, isn't convinced the Federal Government sees the importance of an overall study of the situation. He feels the MacPherson Royal Commission on Transportation findings are being taken as the final word. "The MacPherson Commission studied the matter more from the viewpoint of the two railways than from the community and social view," he said. "We must bring all possible pressure to bear on the Federal Government for an overall study before more lines are gone."

The grain companies are among those who are vitally affected by a large-scale reduction in branch lines. It is neither legal nor economically possible to operate elevators off rail lines, according to Charles Gibbings, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

"Elevation charges allowed our companies don't permit them to take in grain at an off-rail elevator, elevate it, then discharge it and move it to an on-line elevator where it would have to be elevated again," he said.

Said A. M. Runciman, president of United Grain Growers Ltd., "One would think that the lines to be abandoned would be ones that are quite obviously not doing much business, but we have seen railway applications to abandon lines we have always considered very good ones."

The Alberta Wheat Pool is watching developments closely, but the situation in Alberta is not as serious as in the other prairie provinces. There have been only nine abandonment applications to date by the CNR and these are mostly for small branch lines in thinly populated areas.

In Saskatchewan, the CNR has filed 30 applications covering 1,339.69 miles of rail lines, and eight more lines are under study. For Manitoba, there are 19 applications covering 881.44 miles of track, and three more under study. The CPR is applying for permission to abandon 500 miles and considering the abandonment of 2,000 more in the three provinces. Most of this would be in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

33,000 Affected

Speaking for Saskatchewan, Hon. Russ Brown, Minister of Industry and Information, had this to say, "There are 160 shipping points with 357 elevators handling 42 million bushels of grain annually; 13,000 farm families and about 20,000 residents of hamlets, villages and towns and 1,300 small businesses directly involved in this. We are as concerned as the local retention committees at the apparent unwillingness of the CPR to make known its program. While the CNR has outlined its main proposals, the CPR has only cited a few miles out of the hundreds of miles of track it proposes to abandon."

Joe Galonsky, executive-secretary of the Manitoba Farmers Union, said the provincial government, municipal and farm organizations have combined to prepare a submission to the Federal government on transportation. This calls for an overall review of air, road, rail, water and pipeline transportation to gain a full picture of the situation.

Explaining the CPR's position, S. M. Gossage, CPR vice-president and general manager of the Prairie Region, points out that, as a private company, his firm has to pay a reasonable return on investment capital so it can attract investors. This can only be done by constantly reviewing the efficiency and economy of its operations. Most branch lines rely heavily on grain movement for revenue, but the Crow's Nest Pass rates will no longer pay the increasing costs of maintaining these lines in operation. The Crow's Nest rates would have to be doubled to make grain movement an attractive proposition for the railroads.

Speaking to the Regina branch line retention meeting, Mr. Gossage reminded his audience that the Prairie Provinces and the grain companies had opposed the CPR's recommendations to the MacPherson Commission that a government subsidy be paid in lieu of an increase in the Crow's Nest rates.

"At a just and reasonable grain rate most branch lines in the West would be profitable," he said. "Because our recommendations weren't adopted we now have to consider 2,500 miles of line as candidates for abandonment instead of the original 500 miles."

As the situation looks today, the Farm Unions were right when they predicted they would have a "fight on their hands." On December 6, the Federal Government gave notice it would adopt the main recommendations of the MacPherson Commission. Among them being the orderly abandonment of uneconomic branch lines and passenger services to bring about a new concept of rail policy geared to modern competitive conditions.

How does a line become a "candidate" for abandonment? First, the railway company makes a detailed study of the line in question. They look at the volume of "in" and "out" traffic, and figure the gross revenue from the line. Then they calculate such operating costs as maintenance, train operations, station costs, taxes, property depreciation, salvage value, supervision costs, traffic and general costs and interest on investment. They also consider the line's importance to their other operations and the potential of mineral deposits in that area. If they feel they will save money by abandoning the line, they compile all this information into an (*Please turn to page* 48)

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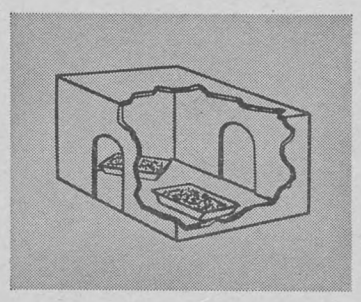
1 Each package of Tri-Ban gives rats two food flavours they prefer—meat and grain.

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soils and crops

Total Weed Eradication Coming

"WITHIN 5 years we will have enough information to grow all crops in a weed-free environment." Prof. George Jones of OAC Crop Science told a weed conference at Guelph recently. While conceding that the plow has no rival for incorporating crop residue in the soil, Jones sees chemistry as the latest rival to traditional tillage equipment.

Sod can be destroyed by several existing chemicals, without endangering succeeding crops; corn can be planted without seedbed preparation and even through corn stover.

Mechanical problems remain. But yields of some 75 bushels were achieved last year by these shortcut —but presently expensive—methods.

In the view of Prof. Jones three key factors are inseparable: High yield, high fertility and minimum tillage. "Weeds," says Jones, "are a contained pest within the soil profile. In this they differ from insects which move in on a crop. Weed seeds are there when a crop is planted. In the top 7 inches of soil there may be some 200 million weed seeds per acre. They may remain viable in the soil for many years. Every time the soil is cultivated a new crop of weed seeds is brought up to the germination level. Why?" asks Jones, "should we try to combat all these seeds in any one crop season?" His alternative is a new concept in crop production — that of the "stale seedbed." This infers knocking off the surface weeds ahead of planting by using a non-residual, non-selective herbicide. The crop is then planted with little or no tillage. Weed seeds would remain dormant until their eventual decay in the soil.

Lawrence Kerr, on his Kent County farms, provides some pertinent background to Prof. Jones' ideas on crop production in a weed-free environment. Back in 1935 when Kerr began farming, he started what has proved to be a long and successful battle against bindweed. A provincial weed booklet has described bindweed as "the most difficult of all Ontario weeds to eradicate." Last year his offer to his help of one dollar for each new patch of bindweed discovered cost him a mere $7. A few years ago, bindweed could be gathered like a secondary crop. His persistent use of both tillage and chemicals has overcome a long-standing weed infestation. Not once in his 28 years of unremitting battle against bindweed has a weed been left to set seed. Despite this, 1963 was the first year that no new plants grew from seed. In other words, when Kerr purchased his first land in 1935 there were enough bindweed seeds in the soil to perpetuate the weed until 1963.—P.L. V



[Guide photo

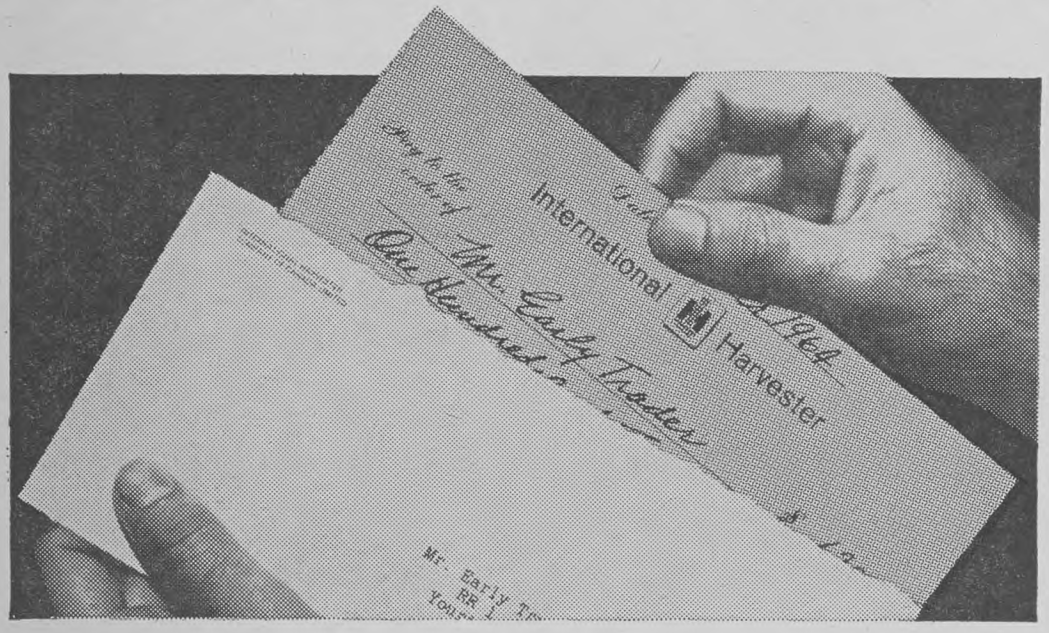
There may be 200 million weed seeds in an acre. Non-residual, non-selective herbicides may provide the answer, says Prof. George Jones of OAC, Guelph.

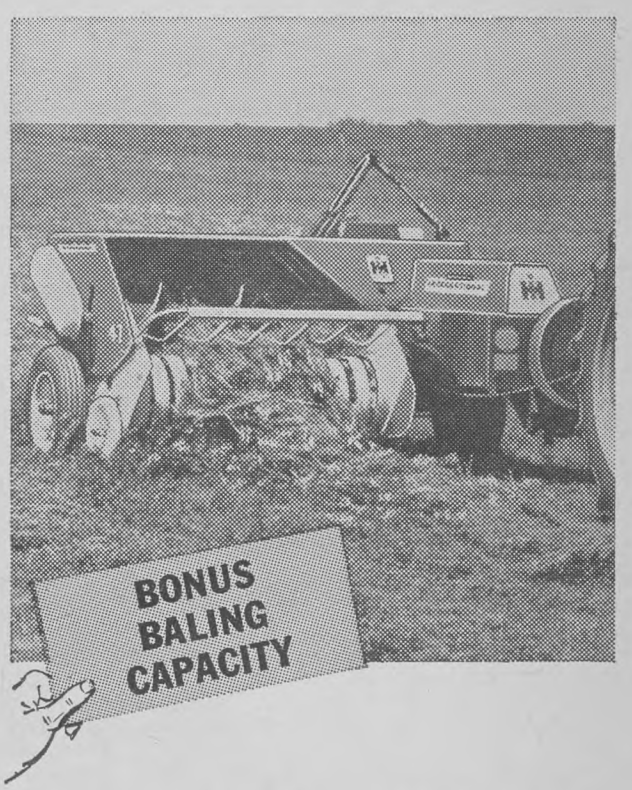
Corrugations Can Improve Irrigation

ADDING corrugations to present border dike systems may give better irrigation with less work, says H. C. Korvan of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask. The corrugations help spread water over the full width of strips which have a slight side slope or other minor surface irregularities. This gives more uniform application of water with less flooding, particularly for the first irrigation after seeding when the ground is bare.

Corrugations are small furrows 2 to 3 feet apart running parallel to the dikes. They can be made with a cultivator but this isn't recommended

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since those made with a commercial corrugator are so much better. The corrugator spreads out and packs the excavated dirt so that the corrugations take on the appearance of a shallow trench in the ground. These are more uniform and much easier to cross than the banked furrows made with the cultivator.

The water can be delivered and distributed to the corrugations in one of several ways. The simplest of these is to use the common turnout and let the water spread out and into the corrugations on its own. It may be necessary in some cases to give a little assist by throwing up small dikes with the shovel. A more refined procedure is to use siphon tubes, one for two, three or four corrugations. The ultimate in water conveyance and distribution is to use gated-pipe. This relatively expensive installation, however, would only be considered on a new system before ditches have been installed, he said. √

New Chemicals Show Promise

TWO new weed control chemicals have shown particular promise in field trials conducted by Chief Agronomist Henry Friesen at the Lacombe Experimental Farm. They are Tordon and MBC-102. Neither is yet registered for sale in Canada.

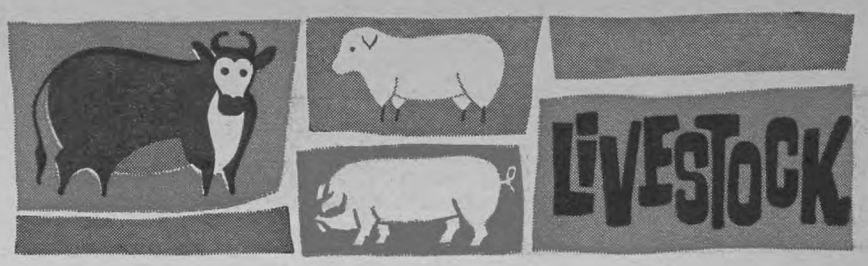
Weed specialists have been looking for a chemical that wouldn't only kill the tops of Canada thistle, but would destroy underground growth without sterilizing the soil. Possibilities now seem bright in results this year from the chemical, Tordon.

At 8 ounces to the acre no regrowth of Canada thistle was seen. Even at the 4-ounce rate there was little regrowth, Mr. Friesen reports. As a selective herbicide in wheat and barley, however, Tordon did not show to advantage. Neither of these crops appeared tolerant to the rates used at Lacombe.

Mr. Friesen suggests that Tordon might find a place in after harvest treatment of Canada thistle, or for chemical control of the weed on summerfallow. It may also prove useful in control of wild rose, poplar or other woody growth. Its possibilities as a selective herbicide in grain crops, however, will require further study.

The other chemical MBC-102 is an English product. Mr. Friesen describes it as a mixture of phenoxy proprionic and phenoxy acetic acids. Cereal crops at Lacombe have shown extremely high tolerance to this material. "In our tests this year," says Mr. Friesen, "MBC-102 gave very satisfactory results on the hard-to-kill-with-2,4-D weeds like smartweed and the buck-wheats. It gave better top growth control of Canada thistle than did 2,4-D, but less complete kill than Tordon."

These tests are preliminary, but more will be heard about Tordon and MBC-102 as the trials develop. √



How to Cut Shrinkage Losses

WATCH the shrinkage in your cattle, warns Alberta's Livestock Commissioner W. H. T. Mead. The highest price per pound does not necessarily mean the highest returns per animal. This depends upon the total number of pounds that are paid for and the weighing conditions set out in the deal.

Mead says tests, conducted in Alberta, showed the weight loss sustained by cattle after they had been trucked approximately 25 miles was about 2.5 per cent of their weight when they left the feedlot.

Research work, conducted in the United States, has shown that the weight loss in fat cattle is greatest during the first 2 or 3 hours of transit. Based upon gross weight, this shrinkage can amount to over 5 per cent in the first 5 hours. For the next 25 it works out to approximately .17 per cent per hour. Thus, a 1,000-pound steer would lose about 55 lb. during the first 5 hours of its journey and about 42 lb. in the following 25 hours. To keep this weight loss to a minimum it is important to provide adequate feed and rest periods when traveling time exceeds 12 hours. Since the feed and rest period will restore from 20 to 30 lb. of lost weight, the cost of the feed and yardage will be covered by the extra pounds of meat sold.

Other practices recommended to minimize shrinkage include conditioning the cattle 2 or 3 days before they are shipped. This can be done by reducing the amount of grain and rich feed (green feeds, silage, etc.) and increasing the hay ration. Animals should be kept off feed and water for several hours (not over 12) before they are shipped.

Good sturdy corrals and loading equipment will ensure that marketing preparations and loading are accomplished with the minimum amount of stress and excitement, both of which take their toll.

When practical, separate the heifers from the steers. Also, calves



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which are going to be marketed immediately after weaning, should be left with their mothers until the last possible moment. A very considerable weight loss will be sustained before they even leave the farm if they are left for a day or two huddled along the corral fence bawling for their mothers.

Choose the type of transportation best suited to your needs and conditions, says Mr. Mead. When shipments are large it will pay to send an attendant with the animals to make sure they are properly fed and watered during rest periods and at the market itself. V

"Housing and Profit"

HOW much should be spent on livestock housing to get the best returns? The initial outlay, quite often, can give a misleading picture. A case in point is the brief vogue in open-front swine buildings. Results have shown that the original savings in the buildings were, all too frequently, more than dissipated in the extra feed needed to keep hogs warm. Higher pneumonia losses were also a factor.

Researchers at Wooster, the experiment station of the Ohio State University, are looking into desirable swine buildings by studying, logically enough, swine. Engineers, animal husbandry people and veterinarians are pooling their efforts to find out just what constitutes a desirable building for swine.

Their new environmental swine barn appears from the outside to be a typical steel structure. But the interior is far from typical. The temperature can be held to within 2 degrees Fahrenheit of the selected temperature. Within the barn, the environment of four compartments—each large enough to house 5 gilts—is even more precise. Temperature can be selected to within 1 degree within the range of 50°F. to 110°F. Relative humidity can be controlled, as required, within the range 30 to 95 per cent.

Gilts are fed in industrial stalls to prevent feed intake confounding the studies. This environmental barn is not designed to be the hog barn of the future—but it is expected to prove if, and how much, control over humidity and temperature are economic and desirable.

The greatest pre-natal losses in swine take place during the early part of pregnancy. It is possible that housing environment can significantly affect litter size. While these studies are being carried on in the U.S., they are of interest to Canadian farmers since many of the 13 states giving financial support have similar climates to the more densely farmed areas of Canada.

In a similar vein, Iowa results show the price tag which goes with environment for beef cattle. In extreme cold weather cattle with access to overhead shelter enjoyed feed costs, per pound of gain, just two-thirds of that required for cattle sheltered by a 7-foot board fence.

Building advice, backed by a study of the animals involved, should eliminate some wasteful obsolescence in farm buildings.—P.L. V

Make those improvements you've always wanted









In farming, as in any other business, the need will arise for ready cash to finance improvements to property or buildings, for the purchase of equipment, or for some other useful purpose. At such a time a *Farm Improvement Loan*, arranged through the Royal Bank, is often the simple answer. Loans are available up to $7,500. Repayment can be arranged by convenient instalments. Interest rates are low. For details ask for our booklet "Farm Improvements Loans" at any branch.



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Watch for These Three in Spring

LAMBING problems don't stop after lambs are a month old and have escaped from diarrhea and navel-ill, there are other vicious lamb-killers to look for. These three reminders of the Ontario Veterinary College may help save some losses when the lambing season comes around.

Joint-Ill which occurs when docking or castration wounds become infected, can kill a lamb within a week. The infection enters through the wound and is carried to the joints and other organs. First a high temperature shows up, then the leg joints swell, and the lamb becomes stiff and refuses to suck. Those animals that live through this often have chronic lameness and seldom show a profit. Treatment and prevention are simple. Keep the yard or pen clean, and dress the docking and castration wounds with antiseptics such as tincture of iodine or 10 per cent blue stone solution.

Entertoxemia or overeating disease occurs in both suckling and feedlot lambs. A bacteria causes the disease. If the disease occurs in suckling lambs, move the ewe to a poorer pasture to cut down the milk supply. If it's a flock suckling problem, the lambs should be inoculated with the right bacterin.

Coccidiosis sometimes shows up in lambs over a month old. Affected lambs show severe scours that may be blood tinged. Sanitation in sheds at lambing time would have helped to prevent it. If the problem looks serious, call a veterinarian. V

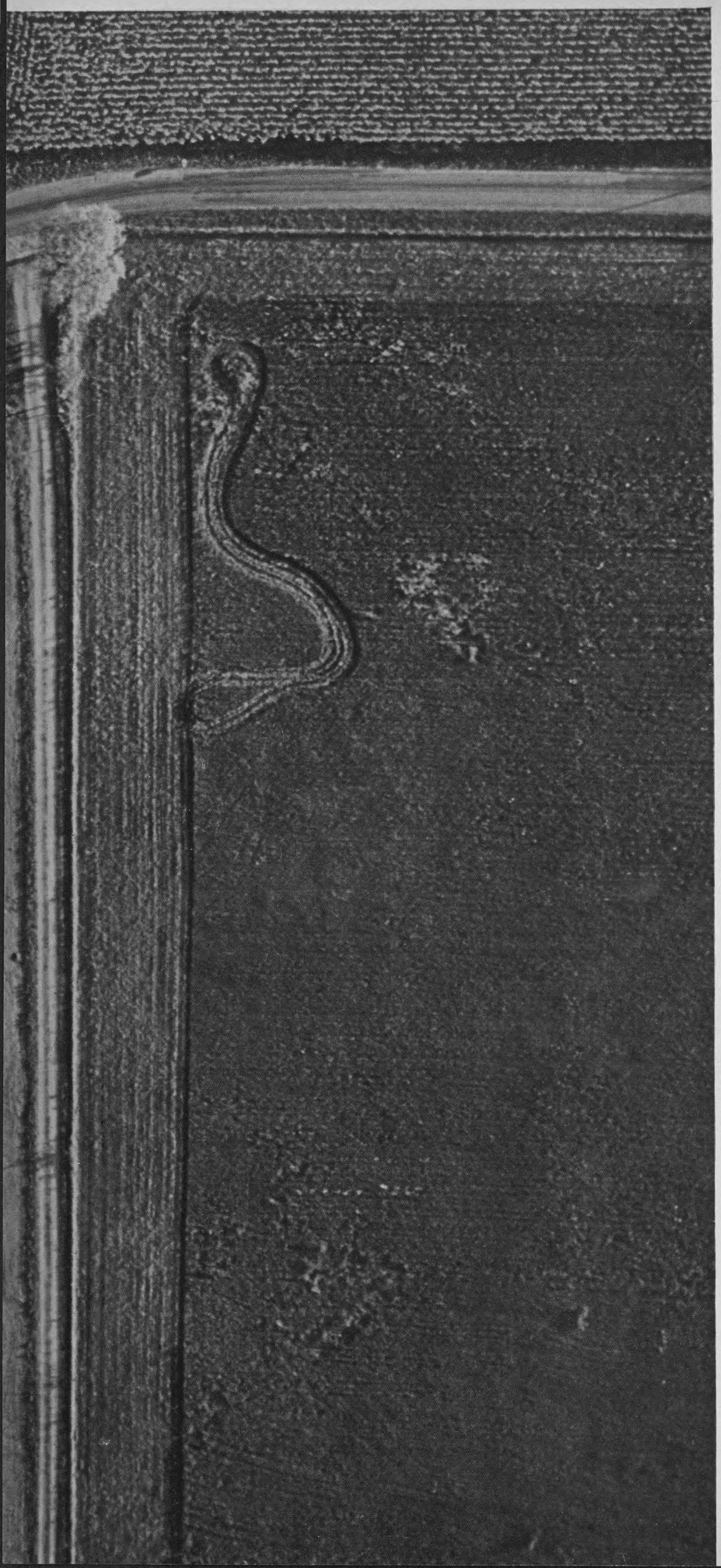
Processing Beef Feeds Boosts Gains

PROCESSING beef cattle feeds can increase the rate and efficiency of gain, says Dr. R. Hironaka, CDA Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta. It has an effect on the rate,

(*Please turn to page* 29)



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LIVESTOCK

New Swine Policy Provides Seed Stock

A NEW policy aimed at encouraging the production and distribution of quality swine went into effect in Manitoba recently.

According to Provincial Minister of Agriculture Hon. George Hutton the new Elite R.O.P. Breeders' policy will give herds meeting the required standard of excellence, the opportunity to provide a source of quality "seed" stock for purebred and commercial breeders.

The department provides financial assistance for breeders who are prepared to bring their herds up to the required standards. Under the policy two classes of breeding stock are designated. That class meeting the highest standard of excellence is termed "elite" R.O.P. A breeder whose entire herd measures up to the standards will be declared a Manitoba "Elite" R.O.P. Swine Breeder. Progeny of elite stock are designated "Certified" R.O.P. stock and will be available to other breeders.

Animals qualifying for the "elite" R.O.P. status must have above average Record of Performance test scores for their breed for the combined factors of maturity, feed efficiency and carcass quality.

Animals to become "elite" must meet rigid health requirements. Management and disease control in the elite R.O.P. herd must be such that clinically observable disorders will be kept to a minimum.

Elite R.O.P. stock will consist of the dams of approved litters meeting the standards of the policy and those boars that have sired at least three litters meeting the score requirements.

A Manitoba Elite R.O.P. herd must be made up of at least five females over the age of 12 months that have either qualified for elite R.O.P. status or are in the process of meeting the requirements. A breeder is allowed 3 years to comply with this requirement in order to qualify as an "elite" R.O.P. breeder. Herds are inspected periodically by a veterinarian to ensure that all individuals meet health standards.

To assist a breeder in developing an elite R.O.P. herd, the provincial government provides assistance at the rate of $10 for each of the first 50 qualifying animals sold as breeding stock. Five dollars for each of a second group of 50 qualifying animals sold each year for 3 years will be paid by the department.

Mr. Hutton said the aim of the new policy is to make the quality of Manitoba swine second to none. V

Peavine Silage May Cause Paralysis

A CONDITION of young lambs known as peavine silage paralysis is under study at the Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta.

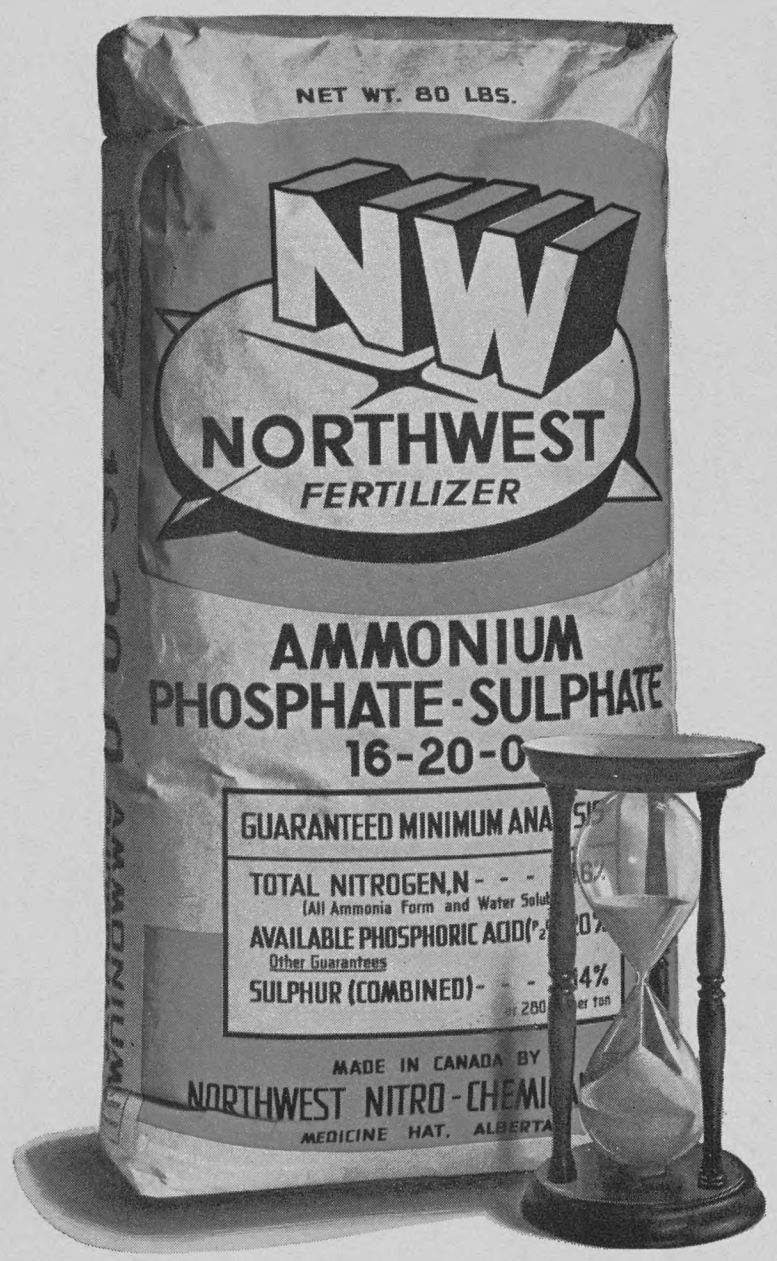
The condition isn't prevalent but has been reported occasionally since 1949. This year, Dr. R. Hironaka produced it experimentally in the research station flock. It is suckling lambs that are affected, he says. Unless excited or activated they appear normal but after slight exertion their heads droop, they have difficulty standing, or they may lie down as though exhausted.

At first, vitamin or trace mineral deficiency was suspected, but suspicion has now been switched to peavine silage fed to the ewes. Peavine silage is a wholesome feed, but once in a while lamb paralysis develops from its use. The ewes suffer no ill effects but the ailment is transmitted to the lambs through the milk.

At the station this spring, Dr. Hironaka fed both black and dark green peavine silage. It was the black silage that caused most of the trouble. One case of paralysis occurred from use of the green silage; but when the black silage was fed, a dozen or more lambs were affected. When ewes on other feed were fed the black peavine silage, symptoms showed up in the lambs within 6 days.

Some poisonous element in the feed is now thought to be the cause. It may be a fungal, bacterial, or chemical toxin, but continued investigation is expected to reveal what it is.

When symptoms are noted, taking the ewes off silage relieves the condition. Lambs that have been subjected to the paralysis, however, may show symptoms throughout the summer if moved around. V



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(*Continued from page* 24)

extent and nature of digestion, and on the amount of feed consumed. But processing adds to feed costs, so feeders must be sure the extra pounds gained will pay for these costs.

Grains

Whole grains are poorly digested. Grains should be gritty rather than mealy or powdery, for finely ground grains aren't consumed readily by cattle. If grain is very dry it may shatter when ground or rolled, resulting in a dusty feed. This dustiness may be reduced by adding water or steam before the grain is milled. Feed consumption and rate of gain have been increased by a grain expanding process similar to that used for some breakfast cereals, but this is still in the experimental stages.

Forages

Grinding an all-forage ration alters the rumen micro-flora so that the products of digestion are utilized more fully. Although smaller feed particles are digested faster, the digestibility declines from about 80 per cent to 70 per cent. Because ground forage is dusty, you have to add moisture, or pellet the feed to maintain consumption. Cattle fed pelleted hay gain faster and more efficiently than those fed long hay.

Because feedlot rations consist mostly of concentrates, pelleting them offers little advantage and may be deterimental. There is little difference between pelleted and non-pelleted rations when concentrate makes up 30 to 40 per cent of the total. In fact, if concentrate makes up a major portion of the ration, pelleting the whole ration will decrease rate and efficiency of gain. Feeding of some long forage is beneficial.

Hay wafering is another method of handling forages. These wafers are about fist size and are made by compressing hay during the harvest. The chief advantages of wafering are a reduction in leaf loss during harvest, and the compactness of the hay for easy handling and storage. V

It Pays to Breed Early

AN 80 to 100 per cent lamb crop can be expected from shearlings which are mated as lambs weighing approximately 130 pounds or more, says A. J. Charnetski, Livestock Supervisor with the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

According to Mr. Charnetski, a small band of well-developed ewe lambs at the Fairview School of Agriculture were mated in December 1962. Last spring they produced and raised a 100 per cent lamb crop. Having weighed around 130 pounds when bred, these animals are now approximately the same size as other shearlings.

Tests conducted at Cambridge, England, since 1953 seem to indicate a considerable financial gain from breeding ewe lambs to produce offspring at a year old. In 200 trials, lambing averaged 61 per cent the first year. The second year the percentage was 164 compared to 146 for the control sheep which were bred as shearlings. The two groups were about equal in their next two lambing seasons. However, the ewes mated as lambs went ahead again by 10 per cent the following season.

From these results some British authorities feel that a minimum lambing percentage of 40 for the first season is sufficient to cover extra costs involved in mating the lambs. On the average, the gains were an extra two-thirds of a lamb per ewe plus a higher lambing percentage in the second season over traditionally bred shearlings. V

A.I. Gives

The Most from the Best

THE Central Ontario and the Waterloo Cattle Breeding Associations recently announced joint ownership of stud bulls. The combined studs provide service for 195,000 cows annually and it is felt the new scheme will make faster progeny testing possible. Other bull studs have working agreements whereby each unit concentrates on a numerically minor breed.

At its recent convention held in Toronto, the Ontario Association of Artificial Breeders got a good idea of how consolidation had benefited the less popular of the dairy breeds, such as the Jersey, Guernsey, Brown Swiss and Ayrshire. The reaction of Doug MacKechnie, Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders, was typical. "This is a constructive breed improvement step which offers a wider selection of favorably proven sires under A.I. conditions."

William Schaeffer, General Manager of the North Eastern Pennsylvania Association Breeding Co-operative (NEPA), described the problem most units have in getting enough progeny to prove a bull quickly and adequately. Eight co-operatives in the northeastern United States are now pooling their efforts. No unit, on its own, was breeding sufficient cows to provide an adequate A.I. proven sire program for the four dairy breeds. The joint efforts of the eight co-operatives within "Eastern A.I. Breeders Inc." promises a solution to these problems.

In testing young sires some 400 services are needed in performance tested herds. Fifty daughters are compared with their herd mates before a bull is considered proven. Pooling sires has resulted in progress of particular benefit to the breeds which, until recently, have received only moderate benefit from the advances in A.I. It will mean that:

- No more than 20 per cent of all services need be by unproven bulls.
- Proof will be available on all young sires at 4 years of age.
- Individually the studs keep fewer bulls—but the farmer has a wider choice.
- Only an average of one bull in four will be sufficiently desirable to be retained for heavy and prolonged service.
- A.I. bulls must be A.I. proven; a frequent misfortune in the past has been that naturally proven sires (the only proven sires then available) did not repeat their success when used under A.I. conditions, in widely differing herds.
- Semen from desirably proven bulls is equally available to any member of any co-operative.
- Four hundred services in DHIA herds are completed within 1 to 2 months of the bull going into service.

(*Please turn to page* 30)



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Mr. Schaeffer contends, "The minor breeds have been the troubled breeds. This program will keep them competitive. Success is only possible if units will agree to surrender some of their individual authority." —P.L. V

Bigness Justified if Efficient

DR. GLEN R. PURNELL, director of Alberta's Farm Economics Branch, says the trend toward larger feedlots is justified by the economies of scale. But cost advantages can only be fully attained if the feedlot is used to capacity.

The size of a feedlot depends upon the individual, his feed, labor and capital position. According to Purnell, studies in various locations indicate that 200 head of steers fed annually will generally pay for expenses and return about $3,000 for the operator's labor during the year. Larger lots will, no doubt, encounter further economies of scale.

Costs for non-feed items such as labor and equipment may be three times as high for producers feeding 100 to 200 head of cattle as for those feeding 5,000 head per year. He points out that the economy is mainly gained through lower investment and labor costs per ton of feed fed or per animal fed. This is probably due to the supplementary use of labor which is already available and to the use of facilities on a year-round basis.

A California study of large commercial feedlots showed the importance of operating at near maximum output by the fact that non-feed costs for a lot operated at 80 per cent capacity were less than half for one operated at 20 per cent.

The level of non-feed costs declines for a given per cent of maximum output as the size of the feedlot increases. For example, the non-feed costs of a lot with a capacity of 22,556 head were only 75 per cent of the level of costs for the feedlot with a 3,760-head capacity.

Dr. Purnell says the essential economies of scale in large commercial lots are based on the following factors: labor specialization where one man can spend all his time on one job and more economical use of labor-saving devices. This means expensive labor-saving devices must be spread over a large operation before they become economical.

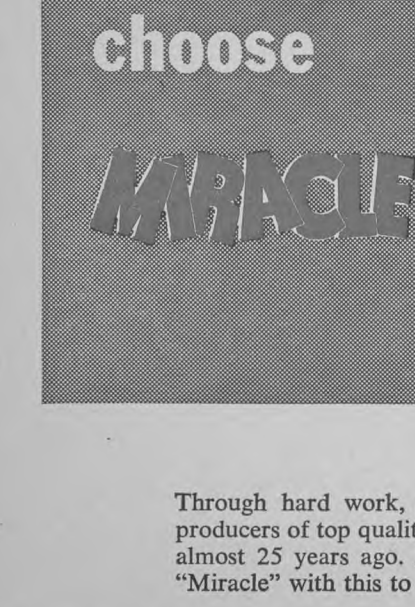
The bargaining power of an operation grows as the number of cattle increases. This bargaining power pertains to buying feed and livestock as well as selling fat cattle at an advantage by attracting frequent visits from a large number of buyers.

Dr. Purnell points out that management eventually limits economies of scale. After a unit reaches 15,000 head per year, difficulty may be encountered by the manager in maintaining communication with employees, etc., which could prevent further gains. V

POULTRY

How about Community Cages?

WHEN Ted Wiebe left Manitoba to start farming again in southern Ontario he brought with him the idea of community cages for laying hens. Last fall when he moved onto his farm at Rannoch he promptly began transforming the old, but structurally sound, barn. The ground floor already houses 5,300 birds, the second floor is under construction. "And," says Wiebe, "the third floor will have to wait until I see whether the boys take to farming."



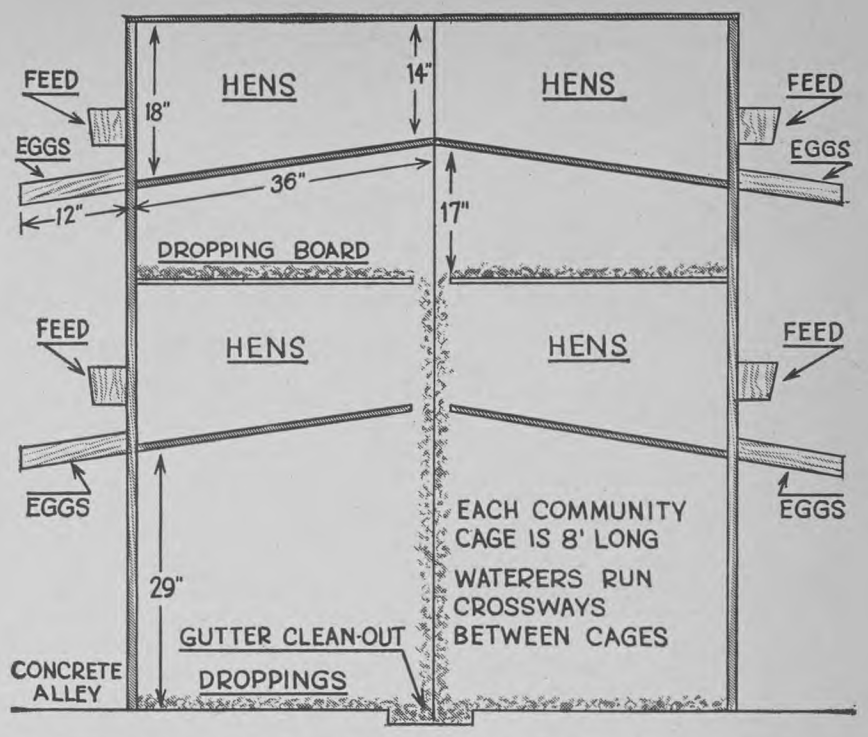
[Guide photo

Community cages are in two decks. A droppings gutter is below the cages.

Wiebe's homemade cages are well built and the whole poultry enterprise indicates that a lot of careful planning preceded construction.

Part of the 122-foot barn has a width of 48 feet and this is sufficient for three double rows, each with two decks of community cages. Each cage is 8 feet long and 3 wide and accommodates 40 laying hens. The cages have 2″ x 2″ uprights every 4 feet. Welded, galvanized wire is used extensively; 2″ x 1″ for the backs and floors; 2″ x 2″ for the ends; 2″ x 4″ for the hens to feed and drink through. The droppings boards, between the upper and lower decks, are ⅜-inch plywood and droppings are scraped once a month into the gutter cleaner below. Homemade cages cost 60 cents per bird.

Feeding is done once daily, in the morning, using a hand scoop and cart. "This takes 1 hour a day," says Wiebe, "and this gives me a good opportunity to watch the birds closely." For Wiebe, farming is both a livelihood and a pleasure; "I put some windows in the barn—it's good to look out across the fields once in a while."



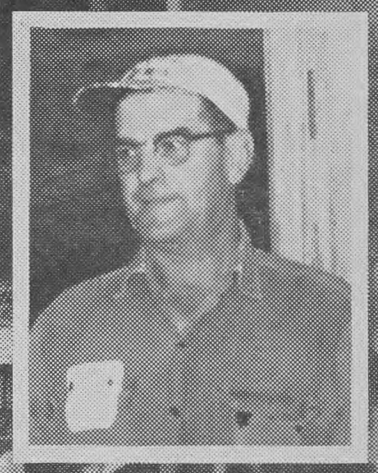
There is no exclusively superior way of housing poultry but Wiebe can point to these advantages for his community cages:

- Good control; sick, unthrifty birds are easily culled.
- Egg gathering is simple and the birds can't dirty the eggs.
- No bedding required.
- Cages double the capacity of the barn.
- The high concentration of birds generates enough heat to achieve the desired circulation of air with the ventilating fans, and still maintain the temperature of the building in winter.
- No feed is wasted.

Feed conversion has been 4 pounds of feed per dozen eggs; cost of feed has been 15 cents per dozen and the birds, which were housed in May, peaked at 83 per cent and were still in the high 70's in November.—P.L. V

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horticulture

Get Rid of That Old Stump

TREE stumps often remain in the ground many years before dying and rotting. Botanists with the Ontario Department of Agriculture suggest using chemicals to kill stumps and thus encourage them to rot.

Stump treatment must be applied to freshly exposed wood. If, however, an old stump is to be destroyed, it should be split with a wedge, or have holes drilled in it so that fresh wood is exposed to the chemicals.

The following chemicals may be used: 2,4-D/2,4-5-T mixture 216 acid in 10 gallons of fuel oil, sprayed or painted on the stump. Sodium chlorate mixtures at the rate of 1⅓ ounces per inch of stump diameter, dry application, are also effective.

If a spray is used, make sure all surfaces of the stump are treated. A dead stump may be encouraged to rot by splitting to expose additional wood and then mounding with a rich soil or soil-manure mixture. Keeping the mounded stump moist will assist in its decay. √

Protects Raspberries from Winter-Kill

WINTER protection of raspberries is desirable in southern Alberta because of the drying action on plant tissues by chinook winds. Experience has shown that little or no protection is afforded raspberries by a shelterbelt of trees and that some form of added protection is necessary.

Because of the short period of cold weather required by the raspberries to complete their rest period they reach a stage at which growth can commence fairly early in the winter. Investigations at the Lethbridge Research Station have revealed that most cultivated varieties reach this point early in December, while the native raspberry requires an additional 2-3 weeks.

Chinook winds during late winter are often sufficient to encourage growth in unprotected plants. This occurs faster in cultivated varieties than in the native raspberry. A return to freezing conditions results in the destruction of plant tissues, particularly the flower buds, which are very sensitive to temperature extremes. Depending upon the severity of these temperature fluctuations the fruit crop may be decreased or lost entirely with unprotected plants.

Investigations at the Research Station indicate that raspberry varieties are best protected from temperature variations when the canes are completely covered with soil. The canes are bent over a mound of soil placed at the base of the plant and then completely covered with soil to a depth of 3-4 inches. It has been found that raspberries given this protection in mid-October are able to withstand the chinook conditions and produce an abundant crop on strong, vigorous canes the following season.

Raspberry varieties capable of withstanding the winters of southern Alberta without protection are being sought in a breeding and selection program at the Research Station, in which the hardiness of the native raspberry is being incorporated into cultivated varieties. It is hoped that before many years pass such a variety may be developed. √

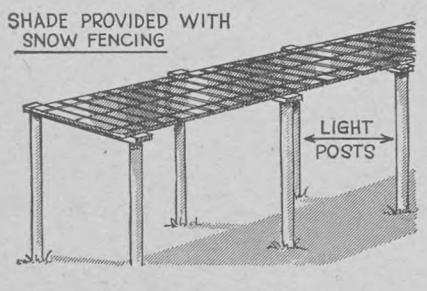
WORKSHOP

Syringe Oiler

Discarded plastic penicillin syringes used for treating cattle make good oil dispensers. They can be used to oil hard - to - get - at spots. You can use them to oil one drop at a time or as fast as you like.—A.N.F., N.B. √



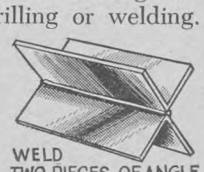
Snow-Fence Sunshade



Here is an idea which may help cut down on the stress animals sometimes suffer when housed in a feedlot which has no shade trees. They can be kept comparatively cool if you erect shade in the form of a snow fence on top of poles in the lot. It is easy to put up and costs about 4 cents per square foot.—M.H., Man. √

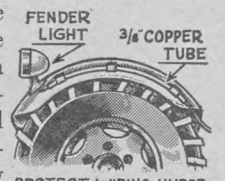
Rod Holder

This idea is useful for holding rods or shafts when drilling or welding. Take a length of angle iron, any size, cut it into two short lengths. Weld the point of angle of one piece to the point of angle of the second piece to give you a handy V-shaped block. — J.M.B., B.C. √



Saves Insulation

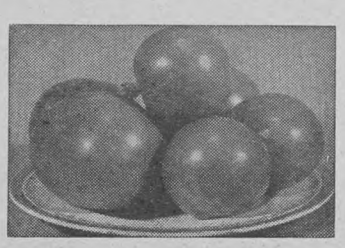
I had trouble protecting the insulation on my tractor light cable where it leads to the rear lights underneath the fenders. If a tire gets dirty in a mudhole sometimes the dried mud strips the insulation causing a short circuit. I took a length of ⅜" copper tubing, ran the light cable through it and fastened it to the underside of the fender, where it is protected. — P.H., Alta. √



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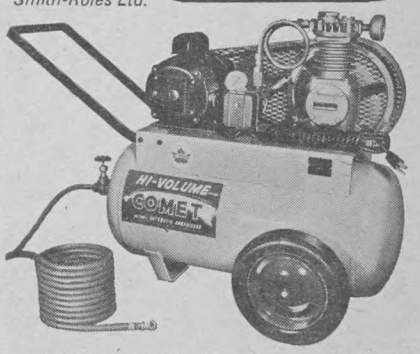
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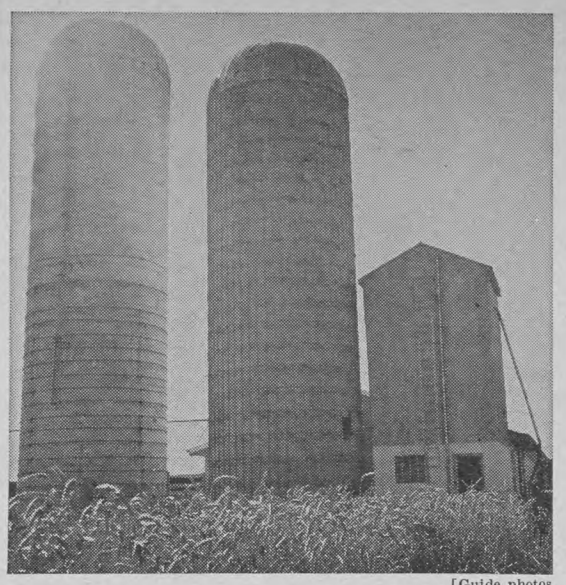
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Here is how Aubrey Livingstone cut the time on mixing his own feed



[Guide photos

Silo at right provides storage for 10,000 bushels of grain. Augers move grain from silo into the overhead storage bins in the feed mill. Silo on the left is maintained for corn silage storage.

HANDLING and mixing half a ton of grain and concentrates a day for his 85-cow dairy herd could be one of the biggest jobs on Aubrey Livingstone's farm. But this Ontario farmer cut it down to size by devising a system which is not only mechanical, but automatic. Grains and concentrates go straight from storage bins, through a grinder-mixer. Prepared feed is then augered directly to the milking parlor, where it is available in each stall just about as readily as water is in the water bowls.

Here is how Aubrey set up his system. First, he solved his need for additional grain storage space in a novel way. He built an 18- by 50-foot concrete stave silo with capacity for 10,000 bushels of grain. As a precaution against damp, a small industrial fan was fitted into the lower wall of the silo. It blows air through a perforated pipe extending across the bottom of the silo, and up through the grain.

Grain is augered out of the silo, through a pipe which extends under the concrete floor, from a central pit.

Cost of the complete silo was just over $3,000, which works out to a capital cost of about 31 cents per bushel of grain capacity. The structure is used to store both home-grown and purchased grain.

The other part of Aubrey's grain feeding system is a new feed processing building. This structure is 14 feet square. The mix-mill and grain augering system are located at ground level. Overhead are the 6 grain bins, each 15 feet deep, with a capacity of about 3,000 bushels. They are made of 2 by 3 inch planks, laid flat and nailed together, so that they interlock. Each bin is fed through a spout to the mix-mill below. When the mill is set, it will grind any required combination of ingredients into a finished feed.

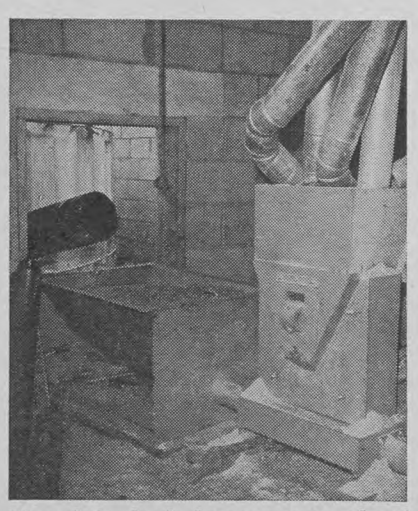
Once the feed is ground and mixed, it can be augered back up to any bin above. It can be directed to an outside spout, to fill trucks, or it can go directly into the milking parlor for feeding.

The system is not only mechanical, but it's largely automatic. A series of pressure switches are fitted so that when bins are being filled the mill will be stopped when the job is completed. In addition it keeps fresh feed ready in the milking parlor at all times. The switches turn the grinder-mixer off and on automatically. All that is required is to maintain a supply of the required ingredients ready in the bins over the mix-mill.

How costly is the mix-mill and feeding set-up? Aubrey put in the lower part of the building himself at a cost for foundation and concrete blocks, of about $250. He contracted the upper part, at a cost of $1,000. He figures a cost of about $1,600 covers the mix-mill and the equipment that moves the rations through to the milking parlor. This adds up to a total cost of about $3,000. It's not out of line, he believes, for the job it does.—D.R.B. V



Fan near base of silo blows air into perforated pipe up through grain.



Pipe, left, feeds hopper to overhead bins. Grain is dropped into mix-mill.

Cattle Squeeze



[Guide photo

Hector McDonald shows how squeeze operates. Note lever-pipe attachment.

THE mechanism of a cattle squeeze on the Hector McDonald farm, Crossfield, Alta., works like the legs of a card table. In other words, when the sides of the squeeze move inward, the "legs" straighten out and become braces instead of hinges, and help lock the sides in place.

The squeeze is operated by a lever which is fastened to a piece of horizontal pipe under the operator's platform. A short arm welded to this pipe activates other arms connected to the brace joints. By pulling on a rope, the operator sets a small metal rod into a cogwheel so the pipe won't turn and the squeeze can be locked in any position desired. The metal pipes in the sides of the squeeze can be easily lifted out so the operator can get at an animal's flanks when there is any vaccinating or branding to be done.

If an animal falls, or gets caught, the operator can open the squeeze suddenly by tapping a metal ring with the hand or fist. This squeeze can be made from spare metal parts and piping found around most farms. —C.V.F. V

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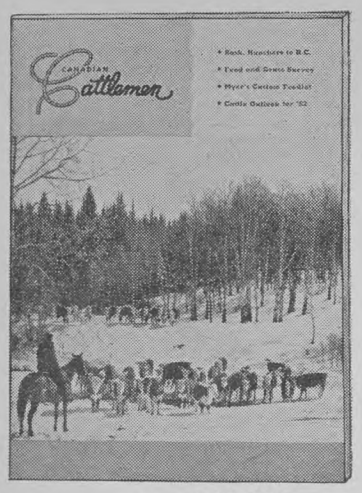
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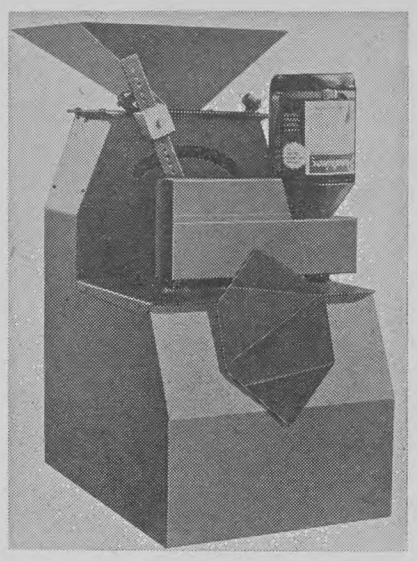
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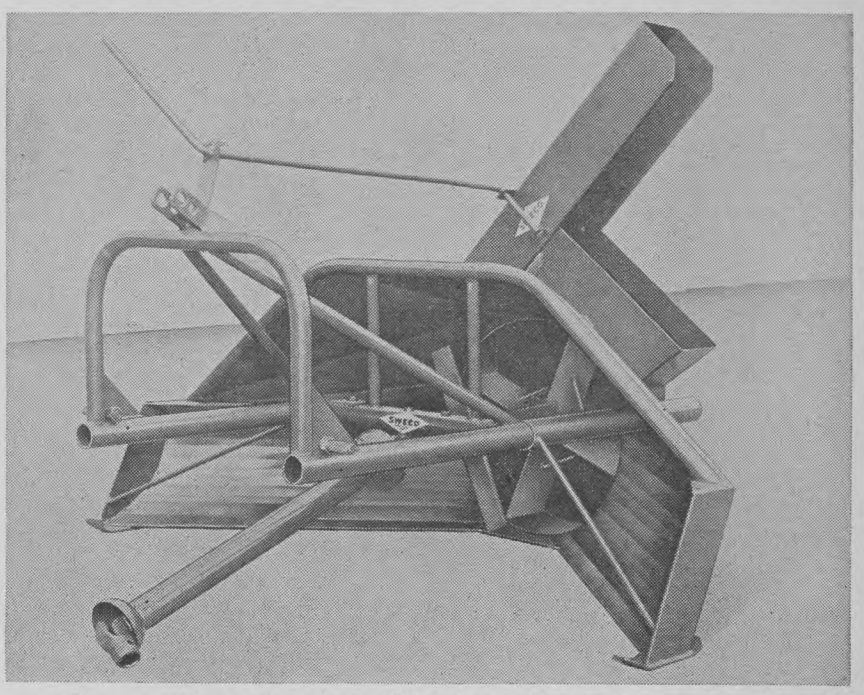
WHAT'S NEW



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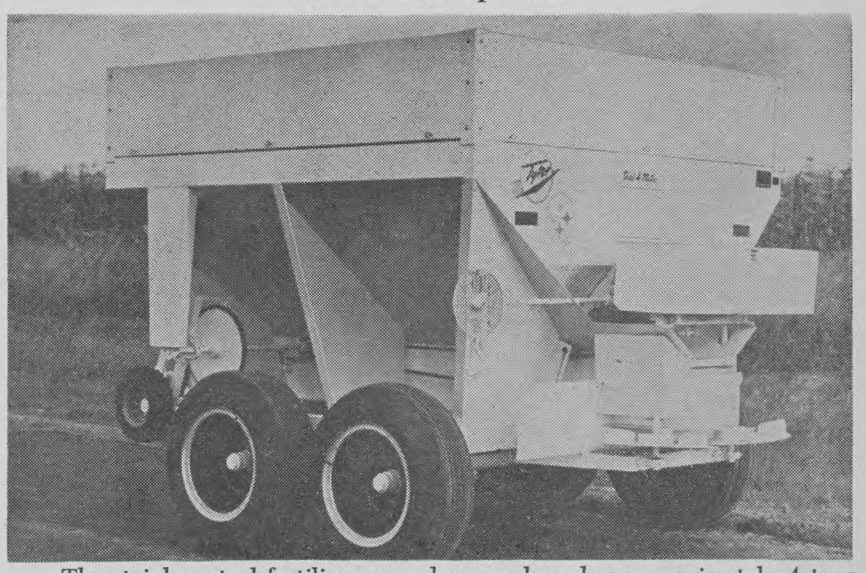
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Versatile Snow Blower



This snow blower can take a full 6-foot cut being used either as a push or pull type implement. It features a 180-degree adjustable chute and enclosed P.T.O. shaft and fan. (Lely Ltd.) (448) V

Dial-A-Matic Spreader



The stainless steel fertilizer spreader seen here has approximately 4 tons capacity. Twin distributors give even swath coverage of 40 feet. It features dial control metering. (Tyler Manufacturing Co., Inc.) (449) V

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, *The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.*



The man who had shrouded himself in mystery and the boy who was destined to become a great violinist struck up a strange partnership

THE SIXTH VIOLIN

by CLIFF FAULKNOR

Illustrated by PIERRE

Part I

OUTSIDE my hotel window an icy rain wind-whipped the nameless figures who scurried on the glistening street below. For most of them, life was a pretty dull business compared to the wonderful world which had suddenly been opened to me. Yet at this moment I felt I would gladly change places with any one of them.

My manager, Rudy Brenner, must have sensed my mood. He kept glancing at me keenly from under his bushy brows. And Rudy wasn't a man who kept his thoughts to himself for very long.

"You feel all right, kid?" His voice was casual enough, but I could sense the anxiety underneath.

I was expecting his query, yet it irritated me when it came. "Sure, sure!" I snapped, "I'm all right!"

Then relenting, I added, "I'm just a little tired I guess—maybe a bit scared too."

"First night jitters, Davie, that's all!" he scoffed. Just remember this, you're David Kaufman! That means something. At twenty-four you're already one of the best concert violinists this country's ever had."

I laughed shortly. "It didn't mean much to that Boston critic. To quote, 'The tall, dark Mr. Kaufman performed flawlessly, but he didn't produce music,' unquote."

"So one Beantowner got out of bed the wrong side," Rudy shrugged. "We're here, aren't we? It's what we've been working for. This is the big time, kid!"

"Yes, I guess it is," I admitted. "And somehow it wasn't too hard to believe when the folks were around. Maybe I'm just feeling lonely again."

My father had been a manufacturer's agent, and we'd moved from town to town. There wasn't any chance to put down roots. I guess our family ties were closer because of that. Then, about two years ago, a grinding crash on a rainy night. I remember sitting numbly on the wet curb as the wailing sirens drew closer and closer . . .

Rudy nodded in sympathy. "Too bad about your folks, Davie. I mean that. But I wouldn't worry too much about feeling lonely. Being alone is part of being an artist."

"Part of being an artist." I could remember somebody else saying similar words to me, and the memory brought other thoughts I'd just as soon forget. But I couldn't explain to Rudy how all these things could suddenly add up to a sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach, so I didn't even try.

I owed Rudy a lot. After my folks died, I didn't have much heart for the violin. Then one day in walked Rudy, right out of the blue, and introduced himself. Said he'd heard I showed a lot of promise—that he'd like to handle me. Since then, whenever I hit a slump I could always count on Rudy to come up with something to get me rolling again.

"Think I'll lie down for a bit," I told him. "You go ahead and see about the lighting. Tell them to take it easy with that big spot."

I even managed a convincing yawn.

(*Please turn overleaf*)

"Sure, kid." His voice held a note of relief. "I'll come back and give you a call when it's time to get started."

Not long after Rudy left there was a discreet knock on the door. Outside, I found one of the bellboys with a big parcel under his arm.

"Express package, Mr. Kaufman. It just arrived."

When he'd gone, I sized up the parcel with only mild interest. No expert eye was needed to see it contained a violin. The tag said Mexico City. Sent by some ambitious maker no doubt. I'm considered a "comer" now. New violins are often sent in the hope that I'll use them.

To my surprise the first slit of the paper knife revealed a faded leather case, badly worn. This was odd. Most of the hopefuls were very fussy about appearances. I was right about one thing though—the instrument inside was new. For some reason a strange excitement gripped me when I held it in my hands.

The rigs and back were made of fine-grained maple. A soft maple—with contrasting shades of wood which gave a pleasing two-tone effect. The smooth, orangy-red varnish covering the sound box was silky to my touch. Forming the violin's belly was a single piece of white pine, and the neck and sound posts were of a hard, curly grained wood . . .

All at once I could feel an eerie prickling along the base of my scalp. I could hear a calm, deliberate voice saying:

"You remember that funny tree which sheds its bark instead of its leaves, David? Hard like iron it is. This I will use for the neck and pegs . . ."

But that's impossible, I told myself angrily! Albert Werner has been dead for seven years! This violin was destroyed, half finished, when his shop went up in flames.

As long as I live I will never forget that day. You feel things pretty deeply when you're seventeen . . .

"Come David," my father's tone had been kind, and for once it held a note of understanding, "you will only feel worse if you stay here."

Surrounded by curious townspeople, the two of us stood beside the blackened ruin that had once been Albert Werner's home, nestled among the shore pines above Chehalis Bay. Even the heavy gray smoke bore a sickening sense of disaster.

I was dimly conscious of the excited voices around me. One, louder than the rest, said knowingly, "Blew himself and all his goods sky high. Didn't I always say the guy was nutty?"

My father's arm restrained me as I lunged savagely in the speaker's direction. I can still see the look of bewilderment that crossed the man's heavy features.

ON the police record the Werner affair was a clear case of self-destruction. Albert Werner's body, they decided, must have burned almost at once and his ashes become mixed with the rubble of the fire. They had done their work well, those State troopers. For days on end they dragged Chehalis Bay. They even pumped out the deep well beside the house, and brought in a famous tracking hound from the next county to comb the woods. Neither Werner nor any suspicious strangers had been in Cedarwood, the only exit to the south.

But like all good policemen, Sergeant Harrigan had never been completely satisfied with a case that left so many loose ends about. To him, a truckload of assorted ashes was a poor substitute for a "genu-wine corpus delecty." But something happened the day after the fire which forced him to wind up the Werner case as soon as he could. "Reason for suicide unknown" were the words with which he closed his report.

Unknown to the police perhaps, but not to me. I could think of several reasons why events might've gotten a bit out of hand at the Werner house that fateful morning. For one thing, I'd never told anyone about the submarine.

Perhaps I had better start from the very beginning. . . .

I was going on fifteen when my father moved us out to the West Coast. For a base to work from, he chose the lumber town of Cedarwood.

"Living is best in a small place," he said. "People are friendlier and you don't have to travel miles to breathe good clean air."

HE leased a house for us six miles out of town, on what the locals called the Bay road. This road continued north for another two miles before ending in a cul-de-sac of forest, sea and hill at Albert Werner's place.

Exploring the shoreline that first week end, I suddenly found myself at the mouth of a hidden creek. Because it veered northward at a sharp angle before entering the Bay, the stream gave no warning of its presence until you almost fell into it.

Following the bank inland, I soon came to a neat cedar boathouse of newly-hewn shakes. In front, in an old wicker chair, sat a gray-haired, heavy set man of about sixty years. He was carving industriously on a piece of wood.

He didn't acknowledge my presence at once, but went on working. At last he lifted his head. Blue eyes set in a tanned weather-beaten face regarded me quizzically. But he waited for me to speak.

"I'm David Kaufman," I volunteered. "We just moved into the Carson place on the Bay road."

"Yes, I know," the carver's voice had a pleasant tone. A slight smile appeared on his lips. "New arrivals are reported quickly along the Bay."

"You're Mr. Werner, aren't you?"

The man nodded and his smile became a laugh. "I see it works both ways. Sit down, boy—sit down." He indicated a bench along the boathouse wall.

There was an Old World courtesy in his manner which intrigued me. It struck a familiar chord. Yet when I mentioned this my host's mood changed abruptly. For a moment he looked away. He was Swedish he told me finally, and had been in America about six years.

For the first time I took note of the piece of wood he held in his powerful hands.

"Why, that's a violin neck you're carving!"

His face showed a spark of interest. "I wouldn't expect a youngster like you to recognize one at this stage," he smiled. "If I was making a baseball bat now . . ."

"My mother doesn't like me to play ball," I said ruefully. (Mama's unyielding stand on this had been a sore point with my father too.) "She doesn't want me to take any chances with my hands. But a violin—I've had one for as long as I can remember."

"Let me look at those hands," said Werner. Against his broad ones mine seemed thin and delicate. "Ja," he muttered, half to himself. "Tell me, David, do you really like to play?"

"I never thought about it very much," I told him. "But sometimes I

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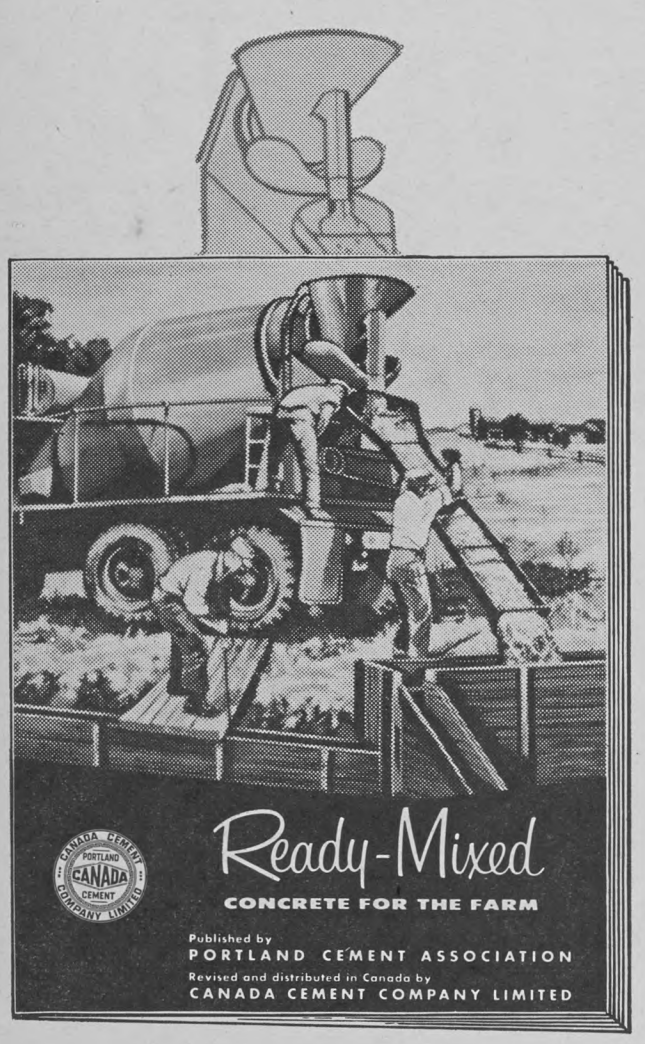
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get all mixed up inside and need to play the feeling out."

"Yes, I know," nodded Werner for the second time that day. He rose abruptly. "Come young man, I will show you something." And a sudden warmth in his tone told me we had already become good friends.

INSIDE the high-ceilinged living room of Werner's house I looked around in wonder. A huge chest of yellow cedar caught my eye and I stopped to admire the ornate patterns along its gleaming sides. But my host beckoned me over to a large glass cabinet in a far corner of the room. Lining a broad shelf inside were four violins of various design. They were numbered in sequence with neat labels glued to the shelf's edge.

"These are my children," Werner said with pride. He stepped back so his handicraft could be admired.

"You *made* them?" I exclaimed. Even at fifteen I knew enough about violins to see these weren't the crude efforts of a hobby craftsman.

Werner nodded, pleased at the new respect in my voice. "But they are nothing really," he said brusquely. "Someday I will make a real violin. Then we will wonder that these could even play."

"How do they play?" I asked.

"Maybe you can tell me," he said with a twinkle. "You are the expert. Just pick one out and see."

For a moment I hesitated.

"Well go on boy, go on," he encouraged. "There is no need to be shy."

But my hesitation wasn't due to shyness. Always very sensitive to sounds, I had caught something in Werner's words which struck a jarring note. Suddenly I realized what it was. My friend had pronounced "just" as "choost," like grandfather Kaufman who lived in Hamburg. Not as "yoost" like Sven Petersen our Swedish postman in Minneapolis used to say.

Remembering my manners in time, I picked up the violins, one by one, and examined them carefully. Along with my playing, I'd been made to learn a good deal about the instrument itself. My mother was a stickler for perfection.

Violins one and two appeared to lack some of the finish of the others. At that, they were a much better class of instrument than the average student would get a chance to play. I finally picked number four as the best of the lot. It was a bit larger in size than any I'd ever tried.

Werner smiled with satisfaction. "Good, good. That is my latest and my best."

He selected a bow from the top of the cabinet, and handed it to me eagerly.

When I had adjusted the sound posts to suit me I swung into the measured strains of Trenet's "La Mer." The music came easily. There's a majesty to this piece which has never failed to move me. As I played I found that my instinct had been true. Although the violin's tone wasn't quite as mellow as I would've liked, it was strong and resonant — much like a Guarneri. I realized this was no ordinary violin, and that Albert Werner was no ordinary craftsman.

As for Werner himself, he just settled back contentedly in one of his rustic armchairs, his curved Meerschaum pipe between his lips.

When I had finished, he nodded thoughtfully. "This time I do not laugh," he said. "You *are* an expert. For you it is the violin, not the baseball bat. Your mother was right, you see."

"Is that good?"

He looked at me shrewdly a moment before answering. "That will depend on you, young man—on how much of yourself you are willing to give."

"To give?"

Werner nodded vigorously. "More than anything else, art requires giving. Only through his art can an artist reach out to those around him.

"But I talk too much," he said suddenly. "Why should we settle for talk when we can have music, eh? Play for me the 'Blue Danube'. When I too was a young man . . ."

He left the words unfinished.

FOR six years Albert Werner had been Cedarwood's pet mystery. As far as anyone could see, he worked only at his wood carvings. Yet he stoutly refused to sell any of the fine things he made. The locals finally put him down as a well-to-do eccentric. There was even talk of a box of money hidden somewhere in the house. But people lost interest in money boxes when Evan Weems —our milkman—mentioned the rack of well-kept rifles in Werner's hall.

"They ain't just ornaments either," Weems reported. "One day I seen him take an old Springfield and let fly at a nail in a fence post twenty yards away. You know, he drove that there nail clean through!"

Because of my playing I came to know Albert Werner better than most, I suppose. We had formed a sort of unofficial partnership. He'd make the violins and I would test them. Yet I could always sense a reserve in my friend that kept a part of him walled off from everybody, including me. But I had learned not to pry too deeply. What I discovered were only fragments—pieces of the whole man. And these came out in many curious ways.

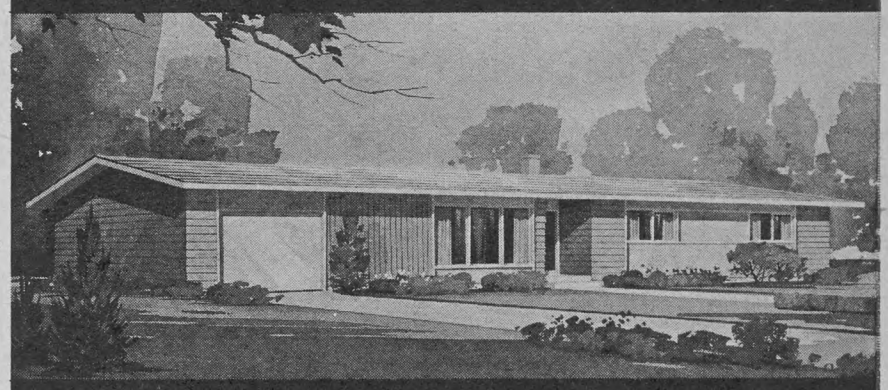
The armband incident is one which stands out clearly now. In Europe at that time a madman called Adolf Hitler was systematically destroying our people. Word had come to us that day about Grandpa Kaufman. When I came home from school I just had time to catch the words, "Gas chamber—like a dog," before my father brushed past me unseeing. I'll never forget my mother's face either. It was red from weeping. "The dirty pigs! The dirty pigs!" she kept muttering over and over again. Next day, I wore a black armband to school.

Later, when Werner mentioned the armband, I told him about it.

He turned away from me without a word. When I asked him if he was all right, he merely nodded. His gaze was fixed out in the bay somewhere, almost as if he were looking for something.

(To be concluded next month)

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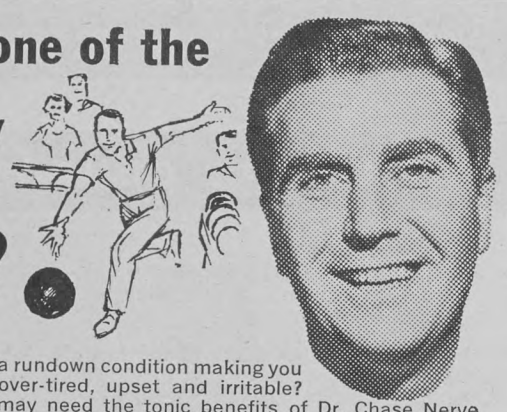
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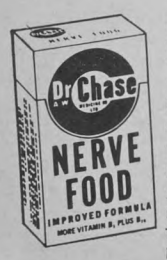
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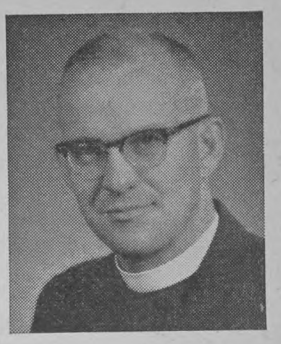


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Let's Think It Over



by THE VERY REV. M. L. GOODMAN

Brothers?

A friend of mine sends me a newspaper from Uganda in East Africa. The last issue contained a letter written by a young African girl, a Christian. It is an appropriate message for the first month of the new year.

"You and I are called to be saints, ambassadors for Christ, missionaries—to the people with whom we are in contact, those we work with, live with, or meet wherever we are and wherever God calls us. We should be the people whose lives represent Christ in thought, word and deed. Like Him we are to be concerned about other people, knowing the love of God and responding to it, seeing His power work in their lives.

"If we are truly brothers in Christ we are each called to bring forth good fruit at all times, with enemies or friends, at home or abroad, with strangers or families or relatives, with people put under our care, or above us, with difficult people or nice people. We are to walk as dear children of God without any exception.

"We have to let God deal with those 'little' habits, likes, or dislikes that do not give glory to His name."

Suggested Scripture: Ephesians IV, verses 21 to 32.

To All the Ages

We may sometimes forget that the Bible was not written originally in English. I suppose that this is one of the glories of Holy Scripture—in whatever language we read it—it seems to be our own. Although there have been a number of modern translations, the "authorized" or King James version (published in 1611) still holds a high place in the affections of the English-speaking world. This version was not a new translation, but a *revision* of earlier English Bibles with some reference to the Greek and Hebrew texts. It took almost three years to complete and the fifty scholars who did the work were each paid thirty shillings a week!

These revisers lacked certain great resources which have come to light since their time. Chief of these are two almost complete manuscripts of the Bible which go back to about the fourth century A.D. Each is called a *CODEX* because it is in leaf form rather than in a scroll.

1. *The Codex Alexandrinus* (Greek) was given by the Patriarch of Constantinople to King James I, but it didn't reach England until 1627, sixteen years after the authorized version had been completed. It is now in the British Museum.

2. *The Codex Siniaticus* (Greek) has a very dramatic history. It was discovered by the scholar Tischendorf in 1844. He saw bits of it lying about in a monastery on Mount Sinai. In 1859 he managed to buy it and it was placed in the Imperial Russian Library at St. Petersburg. In 1933 the Soviet Government sold it to the British Museum for half a million dollars.

As well as these, there are two other almost complete codices — *Vaticanus and Bezae* and a vast quantity of more fragmentary material in various forms. Among the most recent "finds" are the Dead Sea Scrolls. Here are pieces of almost every book of the Old Testament in Hebrew. Most of the early Hebrew manuscripts have been lost, hence we see the special interest and importance of the famous Scrolls.

New discoveries are being made yearly, but nothing has ever been found that alters the essential message of salvation which has gone out from God to all the ages.

Suggested Scripture: St. Luke I, verses 1-4 and Romans XV, verses 4-13.

Companions or Critics?

As I steered the boat into the bay, I could see a man standing on the wharf. I knew that he was waiting for me and when I drew nearer I saw that he was small and old and wore a beard. Having docked, I scrambled up beside him. He greeted me—"Well, you're on time anyway!"

This was my introduction to the patriarch of the congregation and community that I had come to serve as a "student minister" during the summer holidays. Because of the beard I couldn't tell whether the old man was smiling or not. By itself, his greeting was far from encouraging, possibly reflecting a low opinion of "student ministers." There was no doubt that he was looking me over and it was only later that I came to know his great kindness and his deep love for Christ and the Church. It was my privilege to become his friend and in the short two summers that I spent in that place he was a tremendous help and inspiration to me.

What have you done lately to help and encourage your minister—your rector—your priest?

In the family life which God has given us to live, we are intended to become companions, bringing strength and blessing to each other.

What about you—are you a companion, or just a critic?

Suggested Scripture: I Thessalonians V, verses 11 to end.



Home and Family

Compact, Comfortable and Convenient

The Bechards built their own home by combining practical skills with careful selection of plan and materials

by **ELVA FLETCHER**

WHEN Juliette and Paul Bechard decided to build a new home, they also decided to design it themselves. They knew they wanted a home that was large enough to accommodate the three sons, two daughters and the grandchildren who so frequently came home to visit. They wanted a fireplace. And they had long since decided that they wanted wall and floor surfaces that were easy to care for and required minimum maintenance.

They started by studying both house plans and new materials. And they visited a number of contemporary homes in and around Regina 30 miles away to gather ideas that they could adapt to their own particular needs.

Just as many more ideas came out of Paul's workshop which is described on page 13 of this issue of The Country Guide.

The product of this study and search is an attractive 50- by 30-foot cedar siding home. The Bechards built it themselves as a family project with the added help of one carpenter. It is a spacious house with combination living-dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and farm office on the main floor. Downstairs, there is a large recreation room, two more bedrooms and the utility and storage rooms.

One special feature of the Bechard home is the ground-level front door that opens into the hall. "I like this arrangement," Juliette explains, "because it means there are no outdoor steps to clean or to become icy in winter."

Facing this door, a wide stairway leads to the basement area. At the north end of the hall, wrought iron railings flank the steps that lead up and into the 23- by 15-foot living room. To the south, easy stairs rise into the kitchen.

Another special feature is the downstairs recreation room. From the time they started to plan their home, the Bechards had decided to make some use of decorative brick. They did this in the recreation room that absorbs the major part of the basement area. Here, too, is the fireplace they wanted, recessed into the ceiling-high brick wall that extends the length of the room. In the beginning the Bechards burned wood in the fireplace. Later they converted it into one using propane gas. "We use this room so much when we have parties or have a lot of people in," Juliette says, "and I just wouldn't want to part with it." They found still another use for brick—in their big outdoor barbecue.

Now that Mrs. Bechard has lived in the house for 4 years she says there's only one change she would make. That's in the 12- by 12-foot kitchen. "It's small," she says. "Sometimes I think I'd like to push the kitchen window out to extend the eating area." However, Paul isn't convinced that this change is actually necessary.

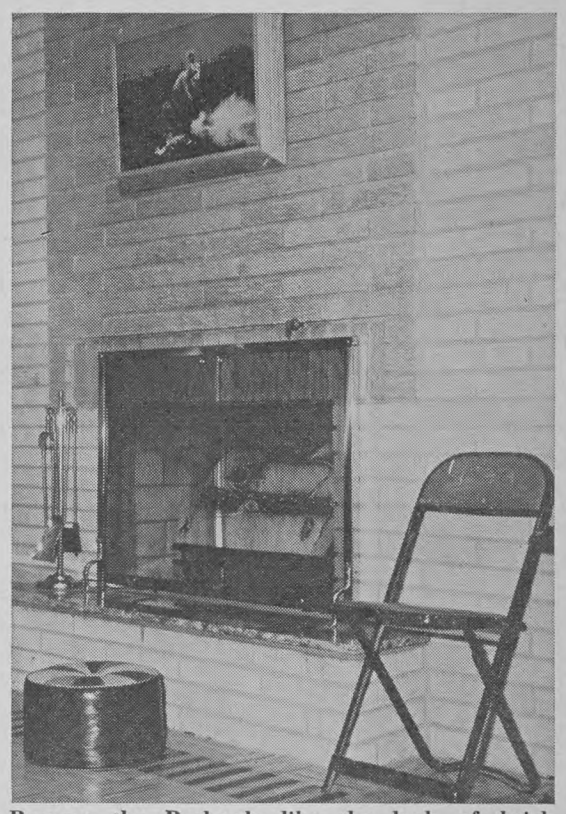
THE Bechards made extensive use of plywood for walls. Paul found the 4- by 8-foot panels simple to install. For example, they used mahogany panels in driftwood design in the L-shaped living and dining area; and silvacord panels in the bedrooms. "We decided against plaster," Mrs. Bechard explained, "because we wanted easy-to-care-for surfaces that needed minimum maintenance. So far as we are concerned, the plywood gives us these qualities."

An attractive divider separates the living and dining areas. Its plywood base is so made that its inner area provides cupboard space for some of Mrs. Bechard's fine china. The cupboard door, of course, faces the dining room side. The upper section is a series of wood poles intersected at irregular intervals with small shelves where Mrs. Bechard displays some of her favorite china and glass.

Mrs. Bechard also enjoys the built-in china and linen cupboard in the dining room. It utilizes what otherwise would have been waste space at the head of the basement staircase.

For floor coverings the Bechards chose a mixture of broadloom and vinyl tile. Broadloom in a soft green shade covers the living and dining area; tile was used throughout the remainder of the house.

Now the Bechards have started to beautify their home grounds with trees and shrubs—the last stage of their farm beautification program. They have centered their selection in the hardy varieties that are suited to the extremes of temperature common to the plains area. These plantings include poplars, mountain ash, Siberian elm, cotoneasters, lilacs, honeysuckle and pygmy caragana. As they grow to maturity they will serve as a frame for a farm home that can be described as compact, comfortable and convenient. V



Because the Bechards like the look of brick they used it for an entire wall in the downstairs recreation room. This is a portion of it.



[Guide photos

They put brick to use outdoors too by building this barbecue in a corner of their garden.

Greetings!

Howdy, New Year! Step right in!
Lively now and close the door.
Night is nigh as black as sin;
Listen to the blizzard roar!
Don't be bashful! Have a seat!
Here's the chair we've saved for you.
Hick'ry knots are mostly heat.
Have a mug of cider, too!

Howdy, New Year! Toast your toes!
Try these nuts and sugar cakes.
Hark! Across the drifting snows
What a sudden clangor breaks!
Listen to the brazen bells;
Hear them clamorously ring,
Till the meadows, hills and dells
Echo your glad welcoming.

Howdy, New Year! You bring rue?
Winter always leads to May!
Shucks! What if pain takes its due?
Joy will come some other day!
Laughter follows blinding tears!
Darkness brings the dawning's light,
Flouting cruel doubts and fears;
Living's sweet with dreams tonight!

—*by* EDGAR DANIEL KRAMER

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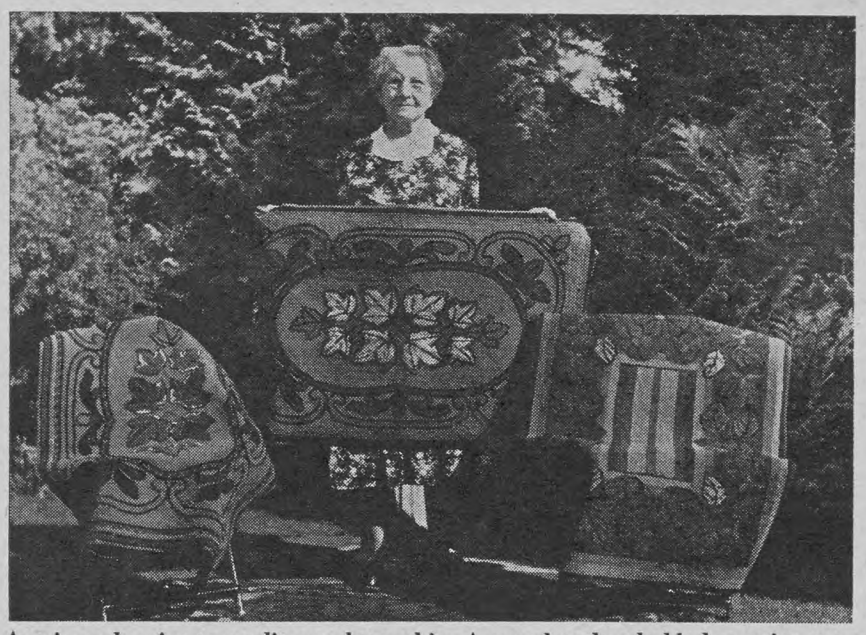
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Where there is a shared interest age need be no barrier

Exhibition Adventure

by **IRENE SCOTT**



Age is no barrier to quality workmanship. A grandmother holds her prize rug.

ALTHOUGH it was not yet time to leave for the Exhibition I was ready and pacing the living room. My 12-year-old daughter came in frowning and pulled me down beside her on the chesterfield.

"Mother, I'm worried about Grandma. I don't care if I win anything or not, but I think she's counting too much on having her rug win."

"I know just how you feel, honey," I replied as I squeezed her hand. "Excuse me, dear, she's calling."

My mother's usually serene face was clouded.

"I'm worried about Beverley. My entry doesn't matter in my old life, but that child is young. If she doesn't win a prize she may feel very discouraged. What could I plan for her, to take the edge off her disappointment?"

"Plan for *her*? She's worried about *you*!"

"Bless her little heart."

Age went to reassure youth, and both their tensions eased. Not mine though. I had started the whole business months earlier when my mother completed another hooked rug.

Her rag rugs have always amazed me. From a suitcase of odds and ends—my husband's worn pants, cuttings left over from skirts and dresses, an old kimona—she produces things of use and beauty. Feeling that it would be nice if her work had wider recognition, I suggested she show her new rug at the Exhibition, and wrote for the Home Arts entry list. She studied the classes and entered the "Over Seventy" category.

Meanwhile, Beverley had read the booklet and found a Junior Section with a special incentive: no entry fees were charged. To my dismay she decided to enter some of her handwork too.

Since we live close to Vancouver, B.C., we have no l o c a l fair, so "exhibition" to us means the PNE. Now our Pacific Northwest Exhibition is a big show, second in Canada only to Toronto's CNE. Entries come from far and wide, both north and south of the border. Never before had I known an entrant. This year I knew two—my 79-year-old mother and my 12-year-old daughter. It was frightening.

Beverley entered a dresser scarf for "Embroidery, any article." It was her first big needlework project and she was justly pleased with it. Still, I impressed upon her, Juniors ran from 12 to 14, and she was 12.

Then she had a brilliant idea, but that one filled me with misgivings because I didn't want her feelings hurt. She would enter her Home Economics apron in the "Apron" class. You probably know those plain white voluminous articles, useful certainly, but not decorative. I pointed out that the prizes would likely go to gay little tea aprons, but my daughter was insistent. Every stitch in her apron had been sewn with care, and teacher had given her an "A" for it.

Her third entry was a plain white cake. I did encourage that one. She baked several cakes during the holidays for practice, and could turn out a nice light loaf.

I looked at the clock once more. Whatever was in store for my two had already been decided. It was time to go.

We returned home late that day, footsore yet most content.

"If this were a story in a book," said Beverley, "we'd have four first prizes, but this is real and I'm happy anyway." So was my mother, and so was I.

Grandma's rug was prominently displayed with a bright red Second, Beverley's embroidery with a deep blue First, while her plain white apron and her plain white cake each bore a plain white Third.

That evening I saw white head and brown bent close together over a booklet. My prize winners were planning their Home Arts entries for the next PNE.

THIS marked the beginning of a very happy relationship between grandmother and granddaughter. It gave Grandma a purpose and challenge often lacking after nearly four score years of living. It gave Beverley an incentive to do quality work.

She began an ambitious embroidery project, a tea cloth, and chose her colors very carefully. She had also decided to enter the cotton skirt she would make in Home Economics. When it was finished she was dissatisfied with it, feeling she had learned much and could do better on a second try. Getting to work in July with new material, she made another skirt. Both her entries that year took a First.

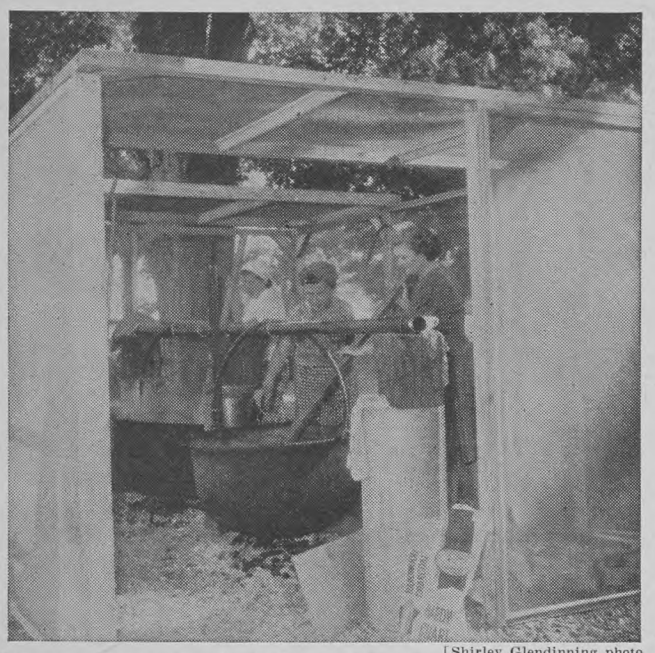
Unfortunately, Grandma had been called away because of illness in the family and did not enter. Next year, however, at 81, she won a Second of which we were all extremely proud, for she entered the highly competitive "Open" class.

The projects have been many over the past 4 years. Naturally, not all of them have been prize winners, but I feel that all have been worthwhile efforts. Beverley finds competition keener in the 15-to-17 age group; Grandma no longer wishes to do exacting handwork. One thing remains the same—the spirit of camaraderie engendered that first year.

Perhaps in other homes across the country those of you in the middle age group could investigate fairs and their prize lists. You may be too busy yourself for entries, but you may be able to encourage the old and the young. And maybe you will find yourself as richly rewarded as I was in the warm relationship that this common interest developed between young and old in my family. V

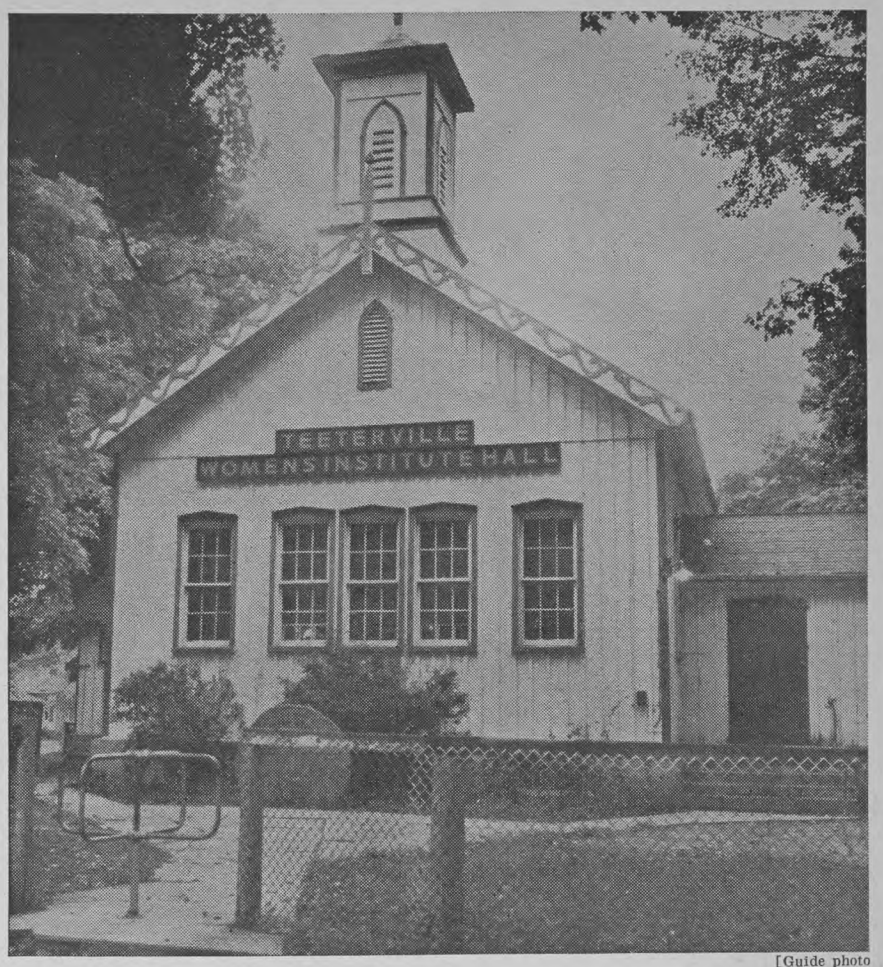


Granddaughter won exhibition prizes too. Her dress took second prize.



[Shirley Glendinning photo

Shown stirring the 1963 Brunswick Stew are (l. to r.) Mrs. Howard White, Mrs. Yates Eaker, and Mrs. Robert Gibson. A screen shelter protects cooks and cauldrons from flies. It was built in sections for easy assembly and storage.



[Guide photo

Catering to a Community

by **GWEN LESLIE**
Home Editor

WITH a custom imported from the southern United States, borrowed cauldrons, and an enterprising spirit, the Teeterville Women's Institute catered itself into property ownership. And they're still at it!

Institute president Mrs. Yates Eaker and secretary Mrs. Marshall Malcolm filled in the background to this story while they guided me through the Teeterville Women's Institute Hall. Both are long-time residents of this tobacco-growing community in Ontario's southern Norfolk County, and long-time Institute members as well.

"There are many southerners here, and it was from one of them that the suggestion and the recipe came for the first Brunswick Stew," Mrs. Eaker told me. Twenty years ago, the Institute needed money to buy a piano. Brunswick Stew, sold for 25 cents per plate, paid for the piano. Today that piano, long the Institute's only possession, stands on stage in their own hall.

The Brunswick Stews were discontinued during the war, and begun again just 7 years ago. In April of 1962, displaced by a big new district school building, the 2-room public school at Teeterville came up for auction. Institute members had talked among themselves for several months about bidding on it.

"A lot of people wanted to buy it, but they all pulled out in favor of the Institute," Mrs. Eaker noted gratefully.

With money earned from Brunswick Stews, the Institute made a down payment of $375 on the purchase price of $3,750. A member holds the mortgage, and she donated the paint which started the group on redecoration of the big frame building. By removing the dividing partition, two school rooms were made into one large meeting room. Work was begun immediately on a cement block addition to the rear of the building. It houses a spacious stage at main floor level and a big kitchen below. Although much of the work was donated, this added another $4,000 to their debt.

Mrs. Malcolm was quick to tell me the addition is now fully paid for with receipts from an assortment of money-raising ventures. These included flower shows, a florist's demonstration, catering to wedding receptions and council dinners, holding Euchre parties, and selling tickets on quilts and pillowcases made by members.

TO celebrate the grand opening of the Teeterville Women's Institute Hall, the women worked with the community which had worked with them. A full day's activities drew 2,000 people to a picnic lunch-time reunion of old school chums, to the opening ceremony at the hall that afternoon, then to the Institute's first Chicken Barbecue followed by an evening's entertainment.

"We had donated entertainment, some of it professional," Mrs. Eaker told me. A tug-of-war aroused local pride. Teeterville challenged nearby Windham Center to establish by trial which should be capital of the township. Despite Teeterville's win, meetings are still held in the Windham Center township hall. But Teeterville erected a sign on its main street proclaiming the victory.

The Chicken Barbecue is now an annual affair; the second was held in August and cooked in new barbecue pits built on the Institute grounds. Profits from it cleared debts for rewiring the hall and repaid $250 remaining on a loan of $1,000. Unlike the Stew which is prepared outdoors and served in the eating area adjacent to the basement kitchen, the Chicken Barbecue is served cafeteria-style outdoors and eaten at picnic tables under the tall shade trees.

In autumn 1962, the Institute opened the hall alternate Saturday nights from 8:30 to 11:30 p.m. for Teen Town dances. Teens pay an entrance fee of 35 cents to dance to records played by a disc jockey from a Tillsonburg radio station. Two Institute couples chaperon each Teen Town evening and two to four more members serve soft drinks and hot dogs from the kitchen downstairs. In the weeks between, the Institute hostesses Friday night Euchre parties which draw an average of 12 to 14 tables of players. For 50 cents admission, guests are served coffee, sandwiches, pickles and cookies provided by Institute members.

With a summer barbecue and autumn stew, the Institute launched its first European Supper last winter. Two hundred and fifty people turned out for European fried chicken, mashed potatoes, cabbage rolls, relishes, cole slaw, rye bread and butter, tortes, tea and coffee. This too, promises to become an annual event.

In the spring, they cater to yet another occasion. No charge is made to guests however; this is the Institute's tribute to students graduating from Grade 8. Their parents are invited, as are the other two Institutes whose members' children attend school in the district. To this group Teeterville WI serves tea, chocolate milk, sandwiches, pickles and cookies. Corsages and boutonnieres are presented to students and awards are made to the Valedictorian, to the student with the highest standing, and to the one with the best attendance.

I hadn't a chance to browse through the growing library housed backstage in the Teeterville WI Hall. It's one more service the Institute proposes to render. One can't help but agree with Mrs. Eaker when she says of the Institute purchase, "We think it's benefited the whole community because it's the only hall there is." And one might add best wishes for a new year to the imaginative and enterprising Teeterville Women's Institute. V

For the Teeterville Women's Institute's recipe for Brunswick Stew, turn to page 43.

Learn to Sew

A series of 6 new sewing lesson patterns teaches basic sewing skills

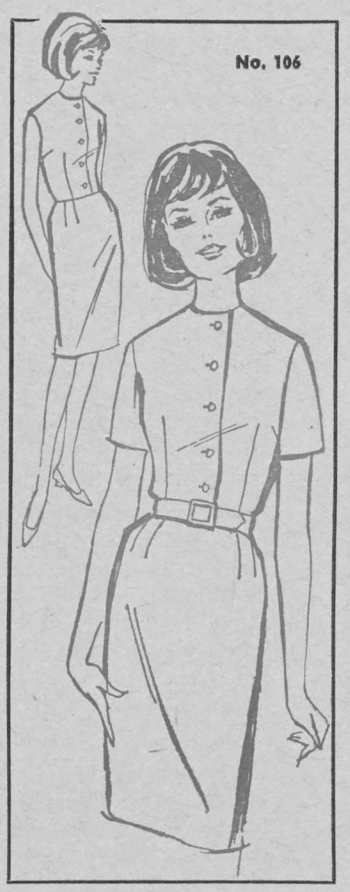












Lesson 1. No. 101. Learn basic sewing techniques and skills while you sew this bateau-necked overblouse. You'll learn how to make darts, stitch and trim and grade seams, and hem. Sub-teen sizes 8S, 10S, 12S, 14S; Teen 10, 12, 14, 16; Misses' 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Pattern price is 50¢.

Lesson 2. No. 102. Make a front-buttoned, sleeveless blouse and learn to apply interfacing, sew self and applied facings, and make buttonholes, in addition to Lesson 1 skills. Sub-teen sizes 8S, 10S, 12S, 14S; Teen 10, 12, 14, 16; Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Pattern price is 50¢.

Lesson 3. No. 103. In making this unpressed pleated skirt with back closing you learn to make soft pleats, make a skirt opening without zipper, attach a waistband, and hem a skirt. Sub-teen sizes 8S, 10S, 12S, and 14S; Teen sizes 10, 12, 14, 16; Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Price 50¢.

Lesson 4. No. 104. A dart-fitted, straight skirt with inverted pleat teaches more sewing skills. Learn to apply a pleat underlay; insert a slot seam zipper; hem a skirt with pleat. Sub-teen sizes 8S, 10S, 12S, and 14S; Teen sizes 10, 12, 14, 16; Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Price 50¢.

Lesson 5. No. 105. A front-buttoned shirtwaist with unpressed pleated skirt teaches how to set in sleeves and make a waistline seam, as well as repeating earlier lessons. Sub-teen sizes 8S, 10S, 12S, 14S; Teen sizes 10, 12, 14, 16; Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Pattern price 60¢.

Lesson 6. No. 106. Sewing a front-buttoned sheath with darted straight skirt combines all previous lessons with one new one: inserting a dress zipper. Order this last lesson in Sub-teen sizes 8S, 10S, 12S, 14S; Teen 10, 12, 14, 16; Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18; 50¢.

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What's for Dessert? . . . Pudding!

by **GWEN LESLIE**
Food Editor



[J. Walter Thompson photo

Apples bake beneath a marmalade-flavored batter sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon, and the result is this mouth-watering Marmalade 'n Apple Pudding.

WE'VE an old fashioned kitchen remedy for appetites made heartier by the nippy, winter air. It's pudding, served warm from oven or steamer.

Lemon Sponge Pudding, with its two-layer effect of sponge-type cake and soft custard, is a perennial favorite. The recipe below is the one used by home economics teachers in Manitoba's suburban schools.

Apples and marmalade flavor an oven-baked pudding with cinnamon and sugar crust. If there's enough left over to serve again, it will keep well for several days in the refrigerator. It may be reheated or served cold the second time.

Pineapple Glaze Pudding is just another name for the popular upside-down cake. This one features a light and tender cake batter, baked above and served beneath a colorful combination of pineapple and orange pieces.

Grated raw carrot and potato lend extra moistness to a subtly spiced steamed pudding that freezes exceptionally well. If made ahead, it is re-steamed before serving. We like it with a caramel sauce.

Lemon Sponge Pudding

- 5 *T. flour*
- 1 *c. sugar*
- 3 *T. butter*
- 3 *eggs, separated*
- 3 *T. lemon juice*
- 1 *tsp. grated lemon rind*
- 1 *c. milk*

Preheat oven to moderate temperature of 325°F. Grease baking dish or dishes.

Cream butter, add sugar and blend together. Stir in flour. Beat egg yolks well and stir into butter-sugar mixture. Add milk, lemon juice, and rind; mix well. Beat egg whites stiff, then fold into pudding mixture. Pour into the greased baking dish or individual dishes. Bake in preheated oven for 45 minutes to 1 hour, or until a soft cake layer has formed over a soft custard. Yields 4 to 6 servings.

Marmalade 'n Apple Pudding

- 5 *or* 6 *medium apples*
- ¾ *c. lightly packed brown sugar*
- 1⅔ *c. sifted all-purpose flour or* 2 *c. sifted pastry flour*
- 3 *tsp. baking powder*
- ½ *tsp. salt*
- ½ *c. sugar*
- ⅓ *c. chilled shortening*
- 1 *egg*
- ⅓ *c. orange marmalade*
- ½ *c. milk*
- 1 *tsp. cinnamon*
- 2 *T. sugar*

Preheat oven to hot temperature of 400°F. Grease a broad, rather shallow baking dish (10-cup size) generously with soft butter or margarine.

Wash and peel apples, and slice thinly, discarding cores. Spread in greased baking dish. Sprinkle with brown sugar. Place in preheated oven while you prepare the topping.

Sift the flour, baking powder, salt and ½ cup sugar together into a mixing bowl. Cut shortening in finely. Beat egg well; stir in marmalade and milk. Make a well in the dry ingredients and add liquids all at once. Mix until combined. Spread batter over partially cooked apples. Combine cinnamon and the 2 tablespoons sugar; sprinkle over batter. Bake in the preheated oven at 400°F. for 20 to 25 minutes. Serve warm with pouring cream. Yields about 8 servings.

Pineapple Glaze Pudding

- 3 *T. butter*
- 10-*oz. can crushed pineapple*
- ¾ *c. lightly-packed brown sugar*
- ¾ *c. cut-up orange segments, well-drained*
- ¾ *tsp. salt*
- 1¼ *c. sifted all-purpose flour*
- 3 *tsp. baking powder*
- ⅓ *c. butter*
- ¾ *c. sugar*
- 1 *egg*
- *Milk*
- ½ *tsp. vanilla*

Preheat oven to a moderate temperature of 350°F. Measure the 3 tablespoons butter into an 8" square cake pan and place the pan in the oven until the butter is melted. Brush the sides of the pan with the melted butter.

Thoroughly drain the pineapple, saving the syrup. Combine the pineapple, brown sugar and orange segments; spread in the prepared pan.

Measure the sifted flour, the baking powder and salt into the sifter. Cream the ⅓ cup butter and gradually blend in the sugar. Add egg and beat well. Measure pineapple syrup and add enough milk to measure ⅔ cup of liquid. Stir in the vanilla. Add the sifted dry ingredients to the creamed mixture alternately with the liquid, combining lightly after each addition. Pour the batter carefully over the fruit in the baking pan. Bake in preheated oven at 350°F. until cooked and golden, about 45 minutes. Turn pudding out carefully (upside down) on a serving plate and serve warm with pouring cream, whipped cream, or a spoonful of ice cream.

Carrot Pudding

- 1 *c. grated raw carrot*
- 1 *c. grated raw potato*
- 1 *c. chopped suet or* ⅔ *c. shortening*
- 1 *c. raisins*
- 1 *c. currants*
- 3 *T. shredded peel*
- 1 *c. brown sugar*
- 1 *lemon, juice and rind*
- ½ *tsp. nutmeg*
- ½ *tsp. cloves*
- 1 *tsp. soda*
- 1½ *c. sifted all-purpose flour*
- 1 *egg*
- *Milk to make a drop batter*

Mix and sift dry ingredients; add sugar. Add suet and fruit, and mix well. Add vegetables and lemon rind, and stir in egg and lemon juice. Add enough milk to make a drop batter.

Spoon batter into greased individual or larger molds. Cover with greased brown paper or foil and steam 2 hours for small molds, 4 hours for large. Serve hot with caramel sauce.

This pudding stores well in the freezer. Re-steam it before serving. V



[Shirley Glendinning photo

Long tables seat 103 persons downstairs in the Teeterville WI Hall. Institute members Mrs. Barry Ellington, Mrs. Muriel Huffman and Mrs. Howard Attleberry make one table ready.

Money-Raising Recipes

GOOD cooks across the country group together, don aprons, and do kitchen duty to raise money. The Women's Institute of Teeterville, Ont., is one such group. It is fortunate in that many of its members are accustomed to catering to tobacco-harvesting crews in their farm homes.

The Teeterville WI built its reputation on its Brunswick Stew. They cook it outdoors over a shallow wood and charcoal fire, using a little green wood and a little hard wood. Their recipe fills two 40-gallon cauldrons, the kind used in pioneer days for sugaring off, making soap, and scalding pigs on butchering day. To make a Stew indoors in smaller containers, Institute president Mrs. Yates Eaker suggested measuring the ingredients gallon for gallon into each cooking pot. Here is the recipe for the Teeterville money-maker:

Brunswick Stew

- 100 *lb. chicken*
- 43 *lb. boned pork, cut in stewing-size chunks*
- 35 *lb. boned stewing beef, cut as pork*
- 11 *qt. onions* (2 *gal. sliced*)
- 4 *to* 6 *bu. tomatoes*
- 10 *lb. butter*
- 2 *gal. catsup*
- 8 *gal. corn*
- 12 *gal. lima beans*
- 6 *c. sugar*
- 4 *c. vinegar*
- 2 *bu. potatoes*

The original recipe called for fat hens. The Teeterville group uses fat roosters for flavor; the meat shreds up anyway in the stew. To streamline the preparation, the roosters are purchased cleaned and dressed. Individual members simmer these at home, bone and skin them and bring only the meat and stock to the Stew pot.

Put the pork and beef on to cook about 8:30 or 9 a.m. in water to more than cover. Cook about 2 hours, if cut fine (stewing beef size). Add tomatoes; add onions next. Let boil until meat is well shredded, then add mashed cooked potatoes (not later than 2 p.m.). Add three-quarters of the lima beans. Add chicken meat a little later, corn last, and season to taste.

Mrs. Eaker pointed out that they add about half of a shaker bottle of cayenne seasoning, and place more

around on tables for the benefit of guests who wish a "hotter" stew.

Add the remaining lima beans last, so they will not disappear in the cooking. For their vegetables, the group goes to a nearby vegetable processor where they buy the prepared raw vegetables in bulk.

Throughout the long cooking time, Institute members stand by to feed the fire and constantly stir the stew. To scrape the pots and prevent scorching, they hammered in four nails on each of the four sides of one end of the stirring sticks.

With the Brunswick Stew, the Teeterville WI serves relishes, bread and butter, a choice of pie, and coffee. Adults pay $1.25; children 75¢.

A CHICKEN barbecue, held for the first time in 1962, has also become an annual catering occasion for the Teeterville Institute cooks. With the chicken, they serve French fries, cole slaw, bread and butter, and coffee. For 500 people they allow the following quantities:

225 *chickens*
90 *lb. or 1½ bu. potatoes*
25 *loaves of bread*
5 *lb. butter*
8 *qt. milk*
5 *lb. cube sugar*

For Cole Slaw:

2 *bu. cabbage*
6 *qt. basket of onions*
6 *qt. basket of carrots*
2 *bunches celery*
½ *gal. salad oil*
1 *gal. vinegar*
Salt, pepper and garlic

For Barbecue Sauce:

10 *qt. water and tomato juice (half and half)*
20 *qt. cider vinegar*
20 *lb. margarine*
2½ *lb. salt*
½ *to ¾ lb. crushed red pepper*



[Guide photo

The Teeterville group keeps cooked food hot in this cabinet. The exterior is of plywood; the interior is lined with asbestos. Screens which used to protect the school windows form shelves which permit air to circulate freely. A double hot plate, placed on bottom shelf heats cabinet.

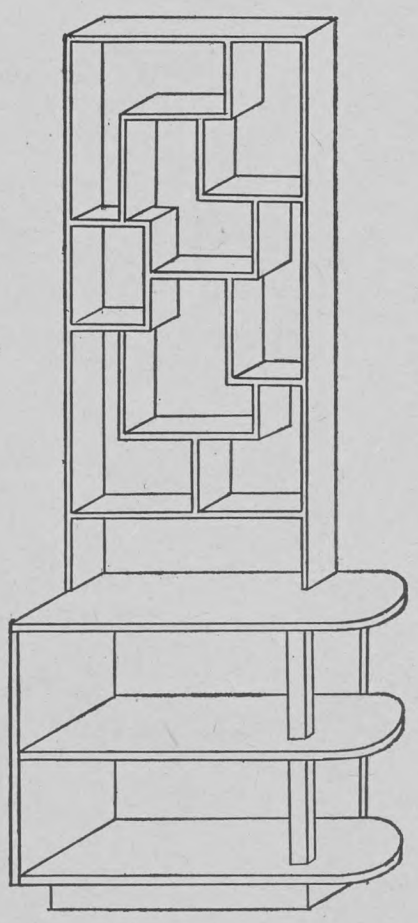


Make a Kitchen Divider

by **FRIEDA DEKKER**



DO you own a "threshing-crew" sized kitchen? If your family is of "only-Dad-and-I-now-that-the-children-are-gone" size, and the added space provided by modern small compact appliances gives you the feeling of just "rattling around," then perhaps you will want to copy an idea from this farm kitchen, a generous 14′ x 19′.



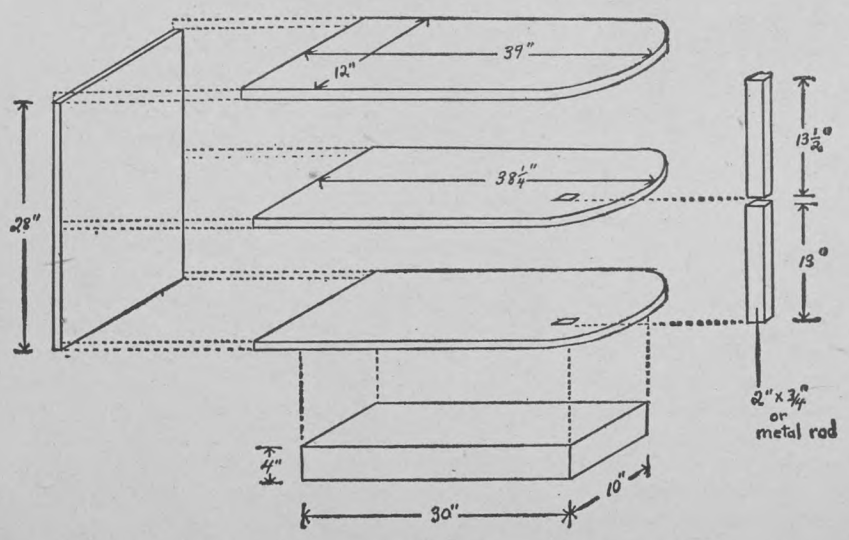
The eating area has been separated from the work area by a set of identical dividers, leaving a wide, unobstructed opening between the two.

The lattice effect is open and airy and does not detract from the spaciousness of the room. Yet it affords a restful feeling at mealtime because it separates one, for at least a little while, from the sight of pots and pans, or the pail of beans on the counter waiting to be canned.

Shelves at the bottom of the divider serve as a convenient home for books, current newspapers and magazines, catalogs, and such items as the combine operator's manual (which, as every good farm wife knows, must be instantly handy during harvest time).

These shelves are 12 inches wide, 34 inches long, rounded at one end, and are made of ¾-inch plywood. They are held together by a plywood back and side. The front has been left open except for a set of supports made from ¾-inch stock, 2 inches wide. A metal rod would look attractive here.

The bottom shelf rests on a 30″ x 10″ x 4″ base, to allow toe room. The top shelf was laid with a linoleum remnant and the edges of all shelves finished with a metal molding.



The irregular pattern of the lattice top makes an unusual and interesting design. Actually, it is quite sturdy because all boards are of ¾-inch stock. They are 5 inches wide. All joints are glued; they are also nailed securely. Sanding and varnishing completes the work.

These shelves make a pleasing framework for your miniature cacti, philodendron and ivy. If your thumb is not as green as some, you might prefer to turn the shelves into a little picture gallery, by displaying favorite portraits where you can appreciate them as you work.

If you are a grandmother, a succession of birthdays, Christmases and Mother's Days will probably have left you with more ornaments and trinkets than you have room for. What better place to show them to advantage, and, incidentally, give your window sills a rest!

Why not change these dimensions to fit your kitchen, and make this your next project? V

Empty House in Winter

Hugged in the arms of winter,
Silent and alone,
Emptied of love, the heart of it
Lies cold as marble stone.

The deep white gleaming snowdrifts
With lacy tracks are starred,
Where tiny mice and squirrels
Have scampered thro' the yard.

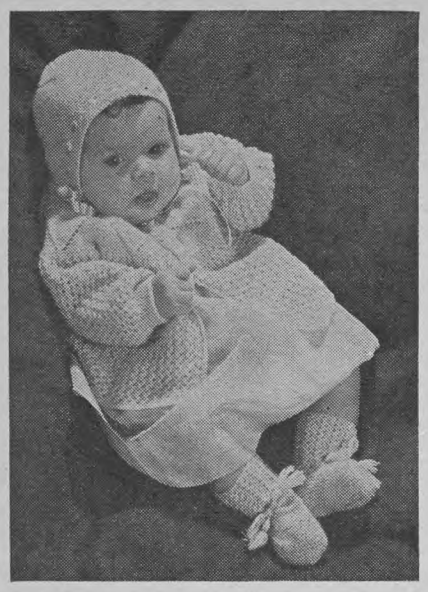
The pine tree shadows gather,
Frosty night winds moan;
They whisper long of days gone by
'Ere love and warmth had flown.

The walls enclosed gay laughter
In days of long ago;
Warm lighted windows used to make
Reflections on the snow.

Loving hands cleared pathways
For friendly feet to come;
The little empty snow-bound house
Was once a happy home.

Now there's no echoing laughter,
Now no golden glow;
No love; no warmth; no gladness;
Just silence—cold—and snow.

—DORA W. CAIRNS.



Handknits

LEAFLET

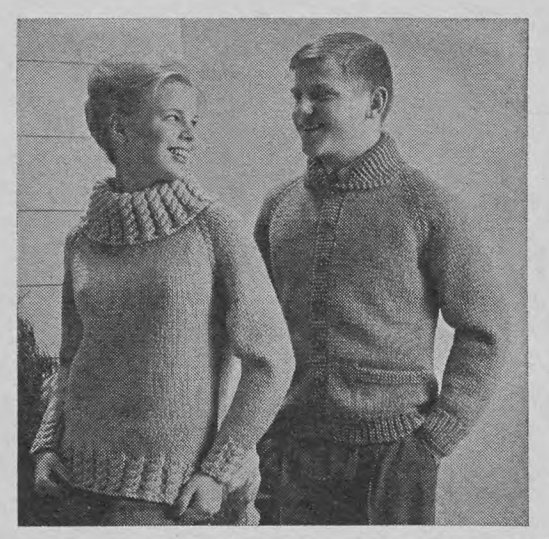
Knitting instructions for this Leaf and Lace Baby Set are given in Patons and Baldwins' **Leaflet No. 2008,** 25¢. The leaf-trimmed round jacket yoke extends into lacy sleeves; the bonnet repeats the dainty leaf pattern and booties repeat the easy lace. This 3-month size fits an 18 in. chest.



Two more patterns from Handknit Styles, **Book No. 94,** 50¢, are shown at left. The turtlenecked, raglan-sleeved pullover bears a Scandinavian influence. The soft and bulky cardigan features a large collar. Other sweaters feature cozy angora surface interest; cable and stripe trim; V-neck styling.

A PATTERN BOOK OF SWEATER STYLES

Handknit Styles, **No. 94** in the Beehive knitting book series, presents 18 sweater patterns in sizes 12, 14, 16, and 18. Plain and fancy pullover and cardigan styles are knit from a variety of wools. The 30-page book costs 50¢.



Sporty styles in **Book No. 94** include a gaily striped pullover and the rib-textured, zippered cardigan. Both feature raglan sleeves. Plain knitting shapes an ear-warming headband.



For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

What Television Did to Us

by **AUG. PETERS**

ONCE upon a time we were happy people. This doesn't mean that we aren't happy now but until last winter we were happy together. Now everybody's happy in his own way, all by himself. By us, I mean the people living on farms in the Peace River country.

Our homesteading country changed with a rush to a farming community in the postwar years. Roads were built and travel to town and neighboring farms became a pleasure with car or truck, not a chore of hooking horses to buggy or sleigh anymore. We had radios, of course, to keep up with the news in the world.

Then power lines were built, and movie theaters sprang up in every little hamlet. The villages and towns became centers of social activities. Saturday night was the big night for everybody, especially in summer.

The men did their evening chores earlier than usual, the women had supper ready, and then everyone in the family dressed up and went to town. The men would do their business and then go to the new beverage room. If a man wanted to see somebody in the old homesteading days he looked along the sidewalk and hollered for him. Now all he had to do was to go to the beverage room and find him. The men who didn't go there usually gathered in the cafe for coffee and pie, even if mom made a better one at home. There they would talk about their crops, tell each other their troubles, and cuss about the current prices of the products they were selling. The women would do their weekly shopping in the stores and gossip with their friends and neighbors about everything under the sun. After a couple of hours they'd join the men. When the movie was over, the children, who had waited eagerly all week for the Saturday night show, came out. Then everybody would go home and wait for next Saturday.

During the long, cold winters, friends would gather in the evening at somebody's home. The men had a game of cards while the women played games and broke up a squabble among the children once in awhile. The men traded books and magazines. Reading was the main occupation during those long winter nights. Then television came.

During the last 10 years most of us had seen television on visits to the city. Usually we weren't too enthusiastic about it. Television was in its infant stage and mostly nothing to brag about. Nobody missed it. Suddenly a couple of radio stations announced that they'd obtained a license for TV. In the space of a few months, television antennas sprang up on farm roof tops like mushrooms.

WHERE a man was hard put to find a parking space on a Saturday night, he didn't need a Volkswagen to squeeze in somewhere anymore. There's ample room to park anywhere on Main Street now. People do their shopping in the forenoon, and in a hurry, too. They have to be home at noon to listen à bouche ouverte to Chez Helene, the French language lesson for teenagers, and plunk themselves into the easy chair with a mien of j'y suis, j'y reste, and that might be until sign-off at one a.m.

If I want to see a neighbor on business today I have to drive to his home to find him. I'm sure to find him watching Dr. Ben Casey mouthing high-faluting Latin names for colic and hiding his scalpel behind a pretty nurse's skirt. We conduct our business during a station break for a floor wax if we don't listen to a teenage boy who, as a rule, doesn't care if he tramps through his mother's house with muddy boots and who extolls to his mother and the public in a squeaky, shrill voice the value of the polish that gives the shining floor. I may make an appointment with my neighbor for a day in town to finish our business and he rushes back to his chair so he won't miss another lesson on how to become a hypochondriac. When I meet him a few days later I first get brought up to date how the nurses helped the poor, unfortunate girl whose lover disappeared. We do our business on the run. And we want to see the hockey playoffs so there's no time to linger over a cup of coffee.

There are no more card parties on Saturday nights. I have to buy my own books; there are no more exchanges and I've read all the old ones. My own reading time has been shortened too, because I do consider the time to watch Giselle or the putting together of Beethoven's seventh symphony well spent. And a fast-paced Western relaxes me when the book gets too heavy.

Dinner, with family or friends, was an occasion to discuss problems and to view the national and international situation. It still is, but if it should coincide with a TV program that at least half the family wants to see, such as The Texan or some other lawman doing some straight, fast shooting, it's a different story. You get your dinner on a plate with an indentation in it to anchor your tea cup. You balance the plate on your knee, and watch the bad men die at the same time.

We have another minority Government and I think TV must be blamed for that to a certain extent, especially in our rural community. People who hardly knew the name of a politician or cabinet minister, saw the contenders on the screen for the first time. And as the issues in this election were too muddled to be clearly understood, a lot depended on the personality of the candidate who talked to his constituents on the screen.

I wonder if I'll hear the tractors running during the night instead of in the evening when Alfred Hitchcock gives the ladies their anti-sleep medicine and the Front Page challenges. I wouldn't be surprised. V

Is This Blind Faith or COMMON SENSE?

There are certainly some things about God which our human minds cannot fully understand.

The divine mysteries, for example ... those supernatural truths concerning the nature and attributes of God Himself ... cannot be reduced to blueprints and mathematics. Though we may master outer space and land a man on the moon, we will never penetrate these divine secrets until God's chosen time for us to do so.

Yet for Catholics, belief in even these supernatural truths is based upon *reason* ... not upon blind faith, as some people think.

It's true, of course, that Catholics believe some things that other Christians reject. It is also true that Catholics believe many things that they cannot prove by material evidence. But if you have thought that Catholics believe as they do through ignorance, or blind faith, you will find upon investigation that this simply is not true.

Faith, of course, has to be the heart of religion — any religion. Certain things which we cannot fully understand we must believe as a matter of faith. But God does not ask us to believe Him without reason. On the contrary, He has revealed to us through His divine son, Jesus Christ, why He created us ... what He expects of us ... how we must live to gain the blessing of eternal salvation.

Among the nearly 600 million believers in the world-wide Catholic Faith are people from all walks of life. They include scientists, educators, historians, lawyers, authors, statesmen, and keen-minded business and financial leaders. Can you believe that such people would remain loyal to the Catholic Faith simply because they were born into it? Can you imagine that superstition or ignorance or fear would dominate their intelligence in a matter of such vital consequence as the fate of their very soul?

These people have learned ... as you will too upon investigation ... that everything the Catholic Church teaches, and Catholics believe, is thoroughly and completely reasonable. These teachings embrace the entire system of religious truths which the Church has taught since the days of the Apostles, and Catholics believe them because they are consistent with the life and teachings of Christ — because the Catholic way of life is founded on faith in revealed truths whose acceptance is reasonable.

Whether you are interested in Catholicity or not, you will find real help for your spiritual life in a special pamphlet which we will send you. It explains how the teachings of our Lord provided not merely the justification for our faith, but a complete code of Christian essentials for everyday living. It deals with the essence of religion, the Sacraments, life in outer space, church-related education and freedom of religion.

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The Tiger Who Wanted to Join the Zoo

by **GLORIA LOGAN**

TIMOTHY TIGER would not go to sleep. Try as Mrs. Tiger would, she could not make Timothy shut his eyes. Outside, the copper sun blazed down on the jungle. Baby monkeys curled up in the leafy green trees and slept. Butterflies folded their jeweled wings and slept while they clung to flower stems. The giraffe dozed under a big tree and singing birds hid themselves in the cool vines.

The other tigers were sleeping in their cool, dark caves. Not Timothy! He lay on his back and batted at the sunbeams with his big furry paws.

Mrs. Tiger tried and tried to get him to go to sleep. First she sang him a tiger tune. Timothy, instead of dropping off to sleep, sat up and joined in the chorus.

Next Mother Tiger gave him a bone to chew. That only made him wider awake. When she scolded him, Timothy Tiger whimpered: "Jumpin' jellybeans, Maw. I can't sleep. I'm not sleepy."

"Well, wait until your father comes home," said Mrs. Tiger sternly. "He'll think of something."

When Big-Paw Tiger came home and found Timothy wide awake he was very cross. He held Timothy with his big paw and licked him all over to soothe him into slumber. But Timothy just rolled and giggled. "It tickles," he laughed, and Big-Paw Tiger gave up in disgust.

"Do you know what happens to little tigers who won't go to sleep," he asked Timothy.

"They get put in the zoo," roared Big-Paw Tiger, and he curled his thick, stripey tail around his nose and went to sleep. Not Timothy!

He sat at the mouth of the cave and thought and thought. Timothy was not sure what a zoo was. "It's very likely a fine place," he said to himself. "I wouldn't have to go to sleep unless I wanted to. I could sit on the hill and sing without Mr. Giraffe laughing at me. I could chase grasshoppers all day and jeer at the jackals."

IT grew hotter and hotter and the other tigers crept back to the cooler part of the cave. Not Timothy Tiger! Timothy got up and stretched until his big fat stripes were like pencil lines. Then he walked into the jungle to find the zoo.

Soon he met a butterfly. "Tell me," he asked, "where is the zoo?"

But the butterfly flew away without answering.

Timothy walked on. Next he met a jackal. "Tell me, Mr. Jackal," he asked, "where is the zoo?"

But the cowardly jackal put his tail between his legs and ran away without answering.

Timothy walked on. By and by he found a family of monkeys asleep in a tree. He reached up and tweaked the tail of the nearest one.

"Tell me" . . . Timothy began, but the monkey was so furious that he began to throw sticks at Timothy, and so Timothy ran away.

Next he came to a little cave in the rocks. Since Timothy Tiger was now very hot and tired, he crept inside to rest.

"Who's there," a little voice whispered.

"Timothy Tiger. Who are you?"

WHEN Timothy's eyes adjusted to the gloom of the little cave, he could see a little tiger crouched in one corner. It was the saddest, unhappiest and most forlorn little tiger he had ever seen.

"I'm Thaddeus Tiger," the little voice squeaked, "and I'm hiding."

"Hiding?"

"Yes, I ran away from the zoo."

"You ran away from the zoo," Timothy cried. "Why did you do that? I thought it was a good place for tigers."

"Well, it's not," said Thaddeus. "They kept me in a cage."

"In a cage?" Timothy echoed.

"Yes," said Thaddeus. "And there was nothing to do all day but eat and sleep."

"No butterflies to chase?" Timothy asked.

"Not a single one."

"No jackals to jeer at?"

"Never a jackal."

"Weren't you allowed to play catch - your - mother's - tail," asked Timothy.

"Mom wasn't even there," Thaddeus said, bursting into tiger tears.

"There, there," soothed Timothy. "Come home with me."

"Can you find the way home?" Thaddeus gulped. "You're not very big, either. What are you doing away from your mother?"

Timothy blushed to the tips of his long, stiff whiskers. "I wanted to join the zoo," he said, hanging his head. "I thought it was a lovely place. Now I want to go home."

Just then they heard someone calling.

"That's Big-Paw," said Timothy.

When Thaddeus and Timothy met Big-Paw, he boxed their ears soundly. Then they curled up in the long jungle grass, wrapped their thick, stripey tails around their noses and went to sleep. V



Accent on Accessories

CLOTHES are important to us. And it's much more satisfying to have a small, well-selected wardrobe than a lot of things that don't match. How do you rate in your clothing and accessory selection?

Are you a member of the fads and fancies club? Do you buy clothes and accessories that have little in common with one another? According to one expert, "care is the key that unlocks the door to the world of the well-dressed." Care enough, she suggests, to select both clothes and accessories thoughtfully.

Some clothes and accessories have come to be known as "classics." They are in good style and good taste even though they reflect seasonal variations in such details as hemlines. Among these are plain pumps, plain gloves, gored or straight skirts, untrimmed coats, shirtwaist dresses, beige raincoats, single strand pearls.

Accessories put the finishing touch to any outfit. Your accessory selection — hats, shoes, gloves, handbags, jewelry, scarves—is important. And because accessories are pretty, many of us are tempted to overdo them, or to play follow - the - leader with the fads and fancies of the day. Here are some hints to help you to make the best selection:

Hats. Select those that are simple in design and flattering to you. If you wear glasses, try to avoid veils. Use flowers, ribbons, bows and sequins discriminately.

Shoes. Classic pumps are always in good taste. Keep them clean, polished and in good repair both for appearance and longer wear.

Gloves. Keep them simple, one color and preferably untrimmed. White ones, immaculately clean, are suitable for almost any occasion.

Handbags. Here again, look for those of simple design. Select those in proportion to your size and do resist the temptation to buy one that is over large. Let them match hat or shoes, or blend with the color of your dress. They might contrast with your outfit. However, remember that more than one such color creates a discord.

Jewelry. Use jewelry with care in terms of color and size. Most important, don't wear too much at any one time and don't overdo the sparkling kind.

Here's a quick quiz to help you to assess whether you are smartly dressed.

Give yourself one point each for:

Basic pumps; stockings; basic dress; basic coat; simple bracelet; necklace (each strand); ring; watch with matching band; hair ornament; untrimmed hat; matching skirt and blouse; belt of different color of fabric; pin.

Mark two points each for:

Shoes with trim or contrasting color; dress with trim; coat with trim; suit with trim; handbag with trim or a second color; gloves with trim; charm bracelet; ring with stone; watch with contrasting band; glittering pin; trimmed hat; contrasting blouse and skirt; earrings.

Score three points each for:

Dress with ornate trim; coat with fur; suit with fur.

Now count up your score. If the total is less than 9, you are underdressed. Why not improve your rating by being more thoughtful in your clothing and accessory selection? If you score between 9 and 14, you rate as smartly dressed. However, if your total is more than 14, you probably need to simplify your clothing and accessory selection. V

Naming a Province

by **JEAN GILCHRIST**

The provinces of Canada have interesting names with varied origins. Can you tell which is which in this list of questions?

1. Which provincial name is the Latin translation of "New Scotland"?

2. Which provincial name is based on an Algonquian Indian word meaning "the place where the river narrows"?

3. Which province was named in honor of a daughter of Queen Victoria?

4. Which province takes its name from a river running through it, the river's name being an Indian word which means "fast-flowing" or "river that turns around when it runs"?

5. Which province bears one of the family names of a British royal family?

6. Which provincial name is based on the Ojibway Indian word for "spirit"?

7. Which province was named by John Cabot when he found new fishing areas there?

8. Which province has a name formed from an Iroquois Indian word which probably meant "beautiful lake" or "near the water"?

9. Which province was named in honor of Queen Victoria's father?

10. Which province was named by Queen Victoria herself when it became a British colony in 1858?

Answers

(1) Nova Scotia, (2) Quebec, (3) Alberta, (4) Saskatchewan, (5) New Brunswick, (6) Manitoba, (7) Newfoundland, (8) Ontario, (9) Prince Edward Island, (10) British Columbia.

Homemakers' Hints

When lengthening girls' dresses, sew a suitable tape or braid over the fold left by the old hemline. It's an eye-catching decoration and eliminates that let-down look.—*Mrs. Ronald Fuller, Lacadena, Sask.*

* * *

Try chilling candles in the refrigerator for 24 hours before using them on the table. They will burn evenly without dripping. — *Miss A. Ellis, Litchfield, N.S.*

* * *

Keep a small jar near your washing machine for the buttons that come off in the wash; you will always know where to find them when mending.—*Mrs. C. K. Hussey, Tillsonburg, Ont.*

* * *

I use a metal pot cleaner to scrub carrots before cooking. It works quickly and easily. We are told that "Mrs. Peeler is a vitamin stealer." Using the pot cleaner, you can remove just as little of the outside as you wish. — *Mrs. K. Friesen, Anola, Man.*

* * *

A row of nails along the wall just inside your sewing cupboard makes a handy rack for spools of thread.—*Mrs. E. G. Zelter, Lampman, Sask.*



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D. N. JAMIESON & SON LTD., 791-3 Erin St., Winnipeg, Manitoba

READY TO LAY

(*Continued from page* 19)

is still in a state of flux. When does the responsibility for the pullets end? Some guarantee live delivery and go on their way. Others regard after-sales service as anything from a "necessary evil" to an excellent public relations tool for building repeat business. One hatcheryman estimates his after sales costs at 15-18 cents per bird.

The booming demand has provided opportunities for a new middleman —the pullet grower.

Howard Fess typifies the change in the poultry industry and also the appearance of the part-time farmer. Fess works "full time" at Dunville and also has one acre of land, mostly covered by a 2-deck grower house. He raises two batches of 5,000 birds a year and aims at "growth and development without stimulating early maturity." The contract arrangements between hatchery and grower vary in degree. A popular agreement stipulates that the hatchery retains ownership of the bird and supplies feed, medication and management supervision. The grower supplies housing, heat, light, litter, water and labor, and receives 2 cents per bird per week. Payment is calculated on the birds raised thus providing an incentive for the grower to raise a quality pullet.

What about the most important man of all in this chain of change, the egg producer? Tom Coward in Perth County told me, "I like the packaged deal and the good service and cost accounting that go with it." A cross section of producers were almost unanimous. They could buy a good bird cheaper than they could raise it. They were also assured of flock replacements when required. They could use their buildings solely for production and were free of the worry of having different age groups on the farm at one time.

Emil Chukil of Welland was a lone dissenting voice. "If you sell eggs to a grading station and have to pay $2 or more for pullets you just have to raid Dad's grain bin to end up with a profit. Labor requirements are only 6 cents per pullet raised and total costs, excluding the baby chick, are only about $1."

The outlook is for a continuing trend to ready-to-lay pullets with the development of two major groups of egg producers—the farm flock of the sixties with some 5,000 birds, and the larger operations with, some say, perhaps one million birds. Financial factors will weed out the big. Frustration and low returns will decimate the small farm flock of yesterday. V

FEED GRAINS ISSUE

(*Continued from page* 8)

the United Co-operatives of Ontario and Maritime Co-operative Services to form a large buying agency which could bargain on price for millions of bushels of feed grain and thus act on behalf of the Eastern farmers. The Co-op agreed it would be interested, provided the government passed enabling legislation, and provided financial assistance to carry out such large transactions.

Further views on the feed grain question were expressed at the Dominion Provincial Agricultural Outlook Conference. Saskatchewan's Deputy Minister, Harold Horner, noted that Eastern farmers who are unhappy with feed grain prices must realize that feed grains are returning less to prairie farmers than wheat, and any further reduction in price might well discourage the production of these grains.

MANITOBA CONCERNED

Manitoba's Deputy Minister E. Jarvis went further, stating Manitoba was concerned about any proposal to extend present feed grain assistance. He said Western livestock and poultry producers are at a disadvantage because of the distance from the big Eastern markets. If Eastern producers expect to get grain as cheaply as Western farmers, they should expect in turn to give assistance to Western farmers in moving livestock to Eastern markets. Before further changes are made, he said, Manitoba would like to see a study made of the whole matter by the Canadian Agricultural Economics Research Council. V

END OF THE LINE

(*Continued from page* 20)

Application For Abandonment and forward it to the Board of Transport Commissioners.

On receiving such an application, the Commissioners notify interested parties who might be affected by this service being cut off. These include: provincial premiers, M.L.A.'s, municipal secretaries, elevator companies and others with leased facilities along the line. The Board allows 30 days for a written reply from those who intend to oppose the railway's application at a hearing. If there is opposition to abandonment — and *only* if there is opposition—the Board will allow a 4- to 5-month waiting period before the hearing.

What is to be done if your municipal secretary receives a notice of application to abandon your local rail line? The United Grain Growers Ltd. lists four important points to be considered:

1. Immediate action is necessary upon receipt of an application.
2. If your municipality intends to oppose it, you must organize meetings, form a local Railway Retention Committee and provide lots of publicity through weekly newspapers and other media.
3. You should get legal counsel, preferably someone experienced in municipal and traffic matters.
4. Remember, if you are to win your case, you will have to prove that public inconvenience and the burden to the community imposed by abandoning this line will be far greater than the burden on the railway to maintain it.

As Premier Lloyd of Saskatchewan put it, "Our people have never avoided necessary change when such change is seen to be fair, just and necessary. But they refuse to allow such a vital and fundamental change to be decided on the narrow, dollars-and-cents basis suggested by the railways." V

What's Happening

(*Continued from page* 11)

needed to keep a milking herd in good winter production. To illustrate the saving in costs, Mr. Hays says that feed costs of producing a 100 pounds of milk in the summer are about $1.25 compared with $2.00 for winter milk production.

Mr. Hays agrees that, for the present, we need to continue winter production of milk for the fluid market. However, for the manufactured market—that is milk used for production of cheese, butter and concentrated or powdered milk, he feels it would be much more economical to adopt this summer milk production program.

Asked what the farmer would do in the winter if he dries up his milking herd, Mr. Hays answered, "Curl or whatever he likes, once the chores are done" . . . and he adds . . . "what's wrong with that if we can lower our costs of production and compete with such dairy countries as New Zealand."

Questioned if this was not a complete break from the direction in which the industry has moved for some time—that is to try and level out production on a year-round basis, he agreed it was. However, he felt dairymen have become so concerned with getting a milk cheque every month, they have overlooked the possibility of cutting costs and being better off by only working hard with their dairy herd during a part of the year and taking it easy the rest of the time.—J.M. V

SUGGEST CHANGES IN BANKRUPTCY ACT

Farmers have a legislative grievance in regard to the Bankruptcy Act, which the Government should deal with at the next session of Parliament. This conclusion was reached by the Parliamentary Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Committee's study was brought on by a Bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act presented by Eugene Whelan (M.P. for Essex South). A farmer himself, Mr. Whelan found that when firms processing farm products went into bankruptcy, labor and the banks were usually well protected, but farmers whose produce had gone into the plant often suffered severe losses. The Bill received support, at least in principle, from the Federation of Agriculture and several other farm groups.

Opposition came from the Canadian Food Processors Association which suggested that if farmers wished protection, they could take other steps. They might make a small deduction on their products to insure against such losses, for instance, or take steps to investigate the companies more carefully before dealing with them.—J.M. V

NEW BEEF CATTLE RESEARCH UNIT



[Guide photo

Agriculture Minister Harry Hays cut the ribbon opening the beef research station. On right, Dr. W. D. Morrison, behind Mr. Hays is Don McKinnon.

Opening of the Master Feeder Beef Research Station at Bassano, Alta., recently marked the third private beef research project to be started in the prairie provinces in recent weeks. It was officially opened by Federal Agriculture Minister Harry Hays.

The 36-pen testing station is being operated in co-operation with the Alberta Beef Cattle Performance Association. Only 12 pens are being used for the Company's own nutritional studies. Eight pens contain purebred bulls registered with the Government performance testing program. One pen holds crossbred bulls from the University of Alberta's Kinsella Ranch and another pen holds eight commercial grade bulls belonging to various ranchers. Fourteen pens contain steers for feeding tests under the ABCPA.

Master Feeds will co-operate with any individual or group interested in producing better beef, but all dealings must be through the ABCPA. Feed bills for animals on test go out to the Association. Owners of cattle at the station are considering holding a sale there next May using data obtained from the tests as a selling point. V

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

FARM GROUPS SEEK LEGISLATION

Both the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the National Farmers Union made submissions to the Annual Outlook Conference in Ottawa recently. Main proposals of the **Federation** were as follows:

1. Federal-Provincial Co-operation: it called for greater co-operation between federal and provincial governments, suggesting that co-ordinated planning is needed in the fields of farm credit, marketing legislation, crop insurance, feed grains policy and agricultural rehabilitation and development.

2. Farm Credit Policy: it called for a greater study into farm credit

needs and policy, giving special attention to the intermediate and short-term credit fields; to the credit needs of farmers transferring their farms from one owner to the next; and to the costs of finance charges to farmers for machinery and supplies purchased on credit. The Federation also requested special flexible credit and credit facilities for individuals and groups as part of orderly rural development programs. It asked for an emergency or disaster credit program to assist farmers who through natural disasters have been severely hurt economically and it suggested that the supervised loan services under the Farm Credit Act be expanded, to meet the needs of the lower income farmer.

3. To assure the further progress of ARDA, the Federation made several suggestions. It asked that a national advisory committee for ARDA be set up; that an effective joint federal-provincial information program be devised; and that a study and training institute be set up to train people working in resource development and agricultural rehabilitation.

4. Marketing Legislation: it called for new legislation to provide for direct establishment of national marketing boards.

5. Feed Grains: it reiterated its support of feed freight assistance now in effect and requested the establishment of a national feed grains agency.

The **National Farmers Union** made several points in its brief. It called for a review of present farm credit policies to find ways to provide better opportunities for young farm people to enter agriculture. It recommended that land agencies endowed with sufficient funds be authorized to buy farms for resale to young farmers who want to start farming, or to established farmers who need to increase their land holdings to make them economic units.

The Union brief suggested that through ARDA, more individual assistance be given to low income farmers to help them raise their earning power.

Other recommendations in the Union brief included:

- That the federal government set up a re-insurance program under its crop insurance plan.
- That deficiency payments for eggs and hogs be made on a regional and quarterly basis.
- Strengthening of the Combines Investigation Act.
- The enactment of federal legislation providing for the establishment of national marketing boards.
- That a national transportation policy or legislation be drawn up which recognized that transportation is a public utility.
- That all abandonment of rail lines be halted until a rational transportation policy can be devised which gives due regard to all affected parties.
- That unemployment insurance coverage be extended to farm workers on a voluntary basis.

The Union also made requests dealing with the proposed Canada pension plan, advocating a federal medical care insurance plan. V



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NEWS NOTES

Ontario wheat producers received a rebate of $562,000 recently from their marketing board. It went to 23,000 growers who sold wheat during the period July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963. The board has also announced it exported more than 2 million bushels of the 2.6 million bushels which it bought through its price maintenance program.

Farm organization unity in Manitoba has moved a step closer. Representatives of 13 provincial organizations have approved the aims, objectives, functions and purposes of a united organization.

A **Co-operative Union of Canada** report recommends an international study of taxation of co-operatives to formulate basic principles.

Instead of hacking at each other **labor** and **co-operative movements** should be building together for social progress. This is the view of Dr. A. F. Laidlaw, National Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, who issued a plea for a new relationship between the two movements.

The **Saskatchewan Farmers Union** at its 14th Annual Convention voted in favor of a two-price system for wheat and a floor price of $2.00 a bushel for the duration of the International Wheat Agreement. A resolution which called for $4.00 a bushel for the first 500 bushels of wheat delivered was tabled. The meeting later went on record as demanding a considerably higher price than market price to be paid on an initial quantity of wheat.

The **Meat Packers Council of Canada** through one of its directors, F. W. Chalmers, put itself on record regarding marketing boards. In addressing an Alberta Government seminar on agriculture Mr. Chalmers stated: "Members of the Meat Packers Council do not question the basic principles of farm marketing legislation which provide for producer marketing boards or agencies. However, they do feel strongly that under any marketing plan the method of sale used by producers should let price and price alone decide who is the successful buyer. To accomplish this the one over-riding principle essential in a method of sale under such plans is that all animals be offered to all bidders so that each prospective buyer has equal opportunity to bid on each lot up to the final sale."

The **International Federation of Agricultural Producers,** through its executive committee, has endorsed a proposal for an International Dairy Council. All countries engaged significantly in milk production and trade will be eligible for membership in the new council. V

TOO MANY ELECTIONS— NOT ENOUGH MARKET CONTROL

Meeting in Calgary recently, the 30,000-member **Farmers' Union of Alberta** expressed strong disapproval of the constant jockeying for political advantage in the House of Commons at Ottawa which is preventing legislators from getting on with the business of governing the country. Delegates left no doubt in anyone's mind that the rank-and-file are fed up with party politics and a series of elections which have cost much and produced little. The convention passed a resolution which stated: "Resolved that the FUA work for a political system under which the House of Commons would be elected for a fixed term for the carrying on of the government."

The FUA has given up its perennial struggle to get the Alberta government to change the vote requirements on producer marketing boards. A resolution was passed asking the government to hold a plebiscite on a hog marketing board as soon as the other Prairie provinces "move in this direction." Saskatchewan and Manitoba are expected to vote on the question early this year. A single hog board embracing all three provinces is favored.

Said National Farmers' Union president, A. P. Gleave, "The prairie region is a homogeneous region. It's an economic region."

In a speech to the convention, Mr. Gleave pointed out how the efforts of farmers over the past 50 years gave the grain grower greater control over his destiny through the creation of the grain-handling co-operatives and the Canadian Wheat Board. "But we are still back in those early stages in the marketing of hogs and other livestock," he said. "Marketing is just as important as it was when the Territorial Grain Growers was formed to correct injustices in the grain trade. This means we must seek economic power. The percentage of farmers in relation to the rest of the population is declining, but I don't think this is the most important factor. What is important is how we organize ourselves to use the power we have in the economy of Canada. To get this power we must move into off-farm businesses such as crop marketing, livestock marketing, credit unions and insurance!" V

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CUSTOM FEEDING—*Continued from page 17*

How do these cost-of-gain figures stack up against custom feeding operations elsewhere? According to the mid-November outlook of the Doane Agricultural Report a sampling of feed yards over the Southwest and Great Plains showed that the total cost of gain in the past year ranged from 20 cents to 22½ cents per pound. Reports from the west coast indicated gain costs ran up as high as 28 cents!

Based on current feed prices and near future prospects, feedlot operators didn't anticipate cheaper gains in the year ahead.

While the report is based on United States conditions the following comment is worth noting since Canadian conditions followed a similar trend throughout the fall of 1963 and are closely parallel with U.S. conditions right now.

"Feed markets are basically in the $21 to $23 range. This means there is little or no margin from feeding gains and unless there is a margin on the gain there must be a positive margin from feeder cost to fat price. At current market levels, prices on Good and Choice yearlings or calves would produce a negative price margin. Anyone thinking about feeding his own cattle out should do so recognizing that the fat market must rise to make it work.

"At this point, prospects for rise are quite cloudy. There's a chance that feed markets will pick up in the late winter, early spring period. But don't expect anything over $24 to $25 then for Choice slaughter cattle." The same would appear to hold true in this country. V

Mix your own feed – at half the cost!

Feed costs account for 60-80% of the total cost of livestock production. A New Holland Grinder-Mixer lets you slash these costs. Result: new profits, new efficiency in your operation!

But your own Grinder-Mixer will deliver a great deal *more* than economy!

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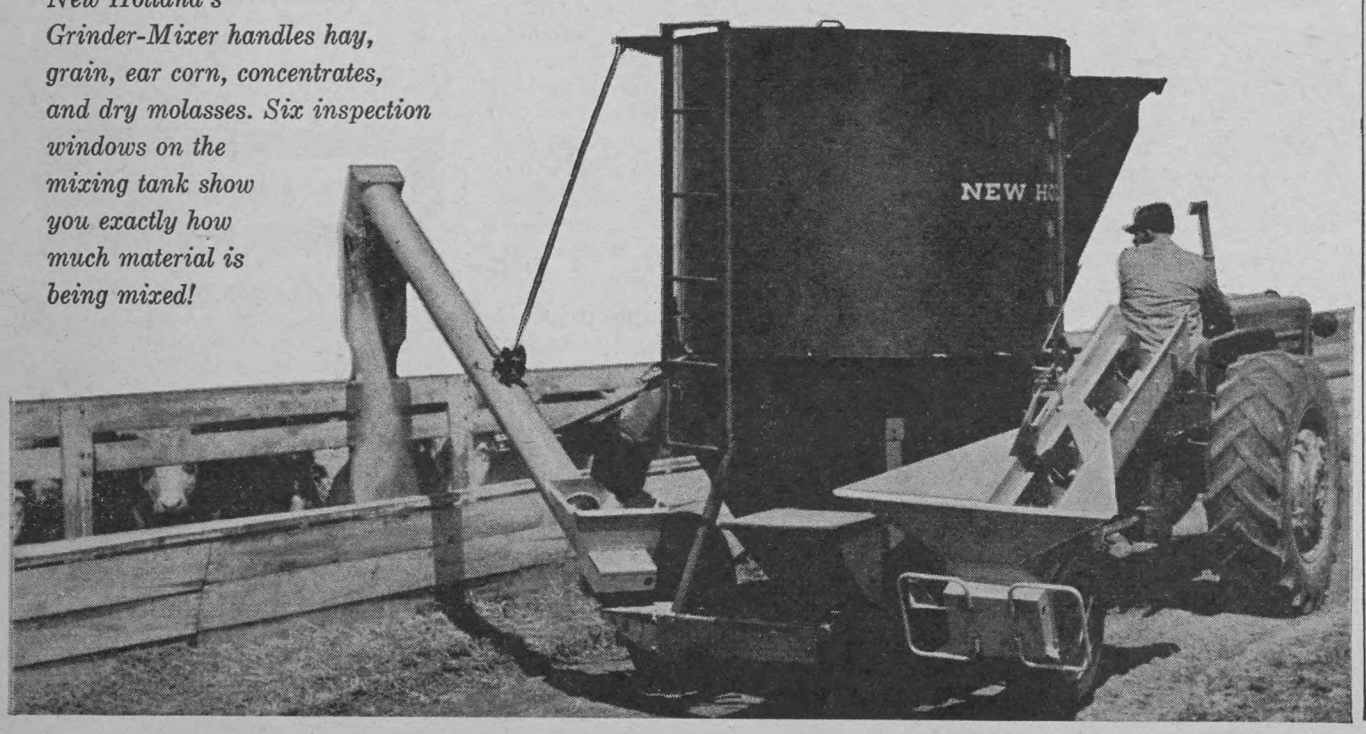
Let your New Holland dealer show you how the Grinder-Mixer prepares two tons of feed at one time, and how its farm-proved design eliminates plugging and dusting! See him soon.

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New Holland's Grinder-Mixer handles hay, grain, ear corn, concentrates, and dry molasses. Six inspection windows on the mixing tank show you exactly how much material is being mixed!





HI FOLKS:

Experts say our language is changing all the time, and this is as it should be. But I'd like to be sure the people who are changing it know what they're talking about.

For instance, when some young radio or TV announcer comes out with a word like "fa'l-con" when I was taught to say "fall-con," I wonder whether I should stick to my way of saying it, or go along with him. The trouble is, even if he says it like this 'cause he doesn't know any better, he's in a very good position to make his way stick. As he can broadcast often and loudly right across the country, he soon has us old "fall-cons" permanently grounded.

No sooner do I get adjusted to this change than they start bombarding me with "ex-PURT" for "expert," "lev-ver" for "leaver" and "Cue-nard" for a well-known steamship company which I've always called "Cunard." I get a bit sore at this last one because I have relatives called Cunard in the Old Country. I have no intention of dignifying them with a fancy handle like "Cue-nard."

About the worst "oh-fenders" are the football broadcasters. By the time they get through with their "oh-fence" and "dee-fence," I'm pushed out of Touch. Maybe that's the trouble, I'm out of touch. For the sake of the country I hope the National "Dee-fence" Department manages to keep more up-to-date.

Of course, you can't blame all this on announcers. There's a dark plot going on to purge the adverb from our society and substitute the adjective. Everybody's in on it, even the Government. When there's road construction going on, the sign says "Drive Slow—Men Working." Now this just ain't right. In fact, it don't make sense. From what I've seen of these road crews it should read, "Drive Slowly—Slow Men Working." There's even a popular song called "Love Me Tender."

When I was swimming in a hot pool last winter I said to a stranger, "The water's real hot today." He looked a bit on the rough side and I didn't want to sound affected. "It's really hot, all right," he agreed, then added quickly, "Yes, it's real hot." He saw I was a rough sort and he didn't want to sound affected.

Ted Corbett blames it all on the higher-ups. "When you get a man like this here new British Prime Minister calling himself 'Hume' when it should be 'Home,' what can you expect?" he grumbled.

"That's history," I explained. "You see, there was a battle . . ."

"I heard all about that," he said. "Did I ever tell you why my name, which I spell 'C-o-r-b-e-t-t,' is really pronounced 'Griesbach'? Well sir, years ago there was a battle . . ."

Whereby I told him there'd be a battle right here if he didn't head for hume at once.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS.

Letters

Indignant Reaction

I wonder, Mrs. A. B., if you are thinking of the 1930's when you sold your eggs and cream so cheap, because I have been an egg and cream shipper for almost 47 years, and that was the only period when I got such low prices. Of course, I look after my produce, and get the best grades. Otherwise, you may get the low prices you speak about.

It is a good job you are not a neighbor of mine, because you could not get your eggs and cream as cheaply from me as you suggest. I ship cream every week, and receive nearly $7 for a 3-gallon can, and almost double that for a 5-gallon one.

However, I agree with you that the farmer does not get his fair share for the produce he has to sell because of the middleman.

A. J. C.,
Pierson, Man.

Country Guide Index

It is my intention to make a library and index the various items in Country Guide for future reference.

E.A.R.,
Edmonton, Alta.

Poor Butter

After reading the confused Editorial in your October issue, dealing with the troubles of the Canadian Dairy industry, I suggest you ask yourselves the following questions:

1. Why has Canada a large surplus of butter (for which you say no market exists), at a time when Denmark and New Zealand cannot fill their orders, and all Europe is short of butter?

2. Why is the per capita consumption of milk in Canada well below recognized nutritional requirements?

I think the answers can be found in the old saying about the better mouse trap.

I spent the last 10 months in the Canary Islands (Spain), where no butter is produced locally, but a great deal is used. Nearly all of it comes from New Zealand. It is a product of the Channel Island breeds. It has to be shipped half way around the world, and it crosses the equator, yet it retails for the equivalent of about 57 cents per lb. It is of such superlative quality that Norwegian margarine is not able to offer it much competition – even in the Canary Islands, where the standard of living is still quite low.

After delighting in its superlative flavor and general excellence for nearly a year, I am now in B.C. and unable to find any Canadian butter that seems to me fit to eat.

The explanation for the poor quality of Canadian butter lies in the fact that it is made almost entirely from milk produced by Holstein cows.

I was engaged for many years in manufacturing products from cream, and many experiments with Holstein cream proved conclusively the impossibility of producing a first-class product from it. I was simply unable to use it.

Exactly the same principle applies to fluid milk. The consumer will not buy the colorless, tasteless, watery fluid from the Holstein cow, which farmers are encouraged by their departments of agriculture and various quasi-medical quacks to produce and try to sell.

I do not think that all the marketing schemes in the world will persuade the housewife to buy something in quantity which she does not like, and which she knows perfectly well is sub-standard.

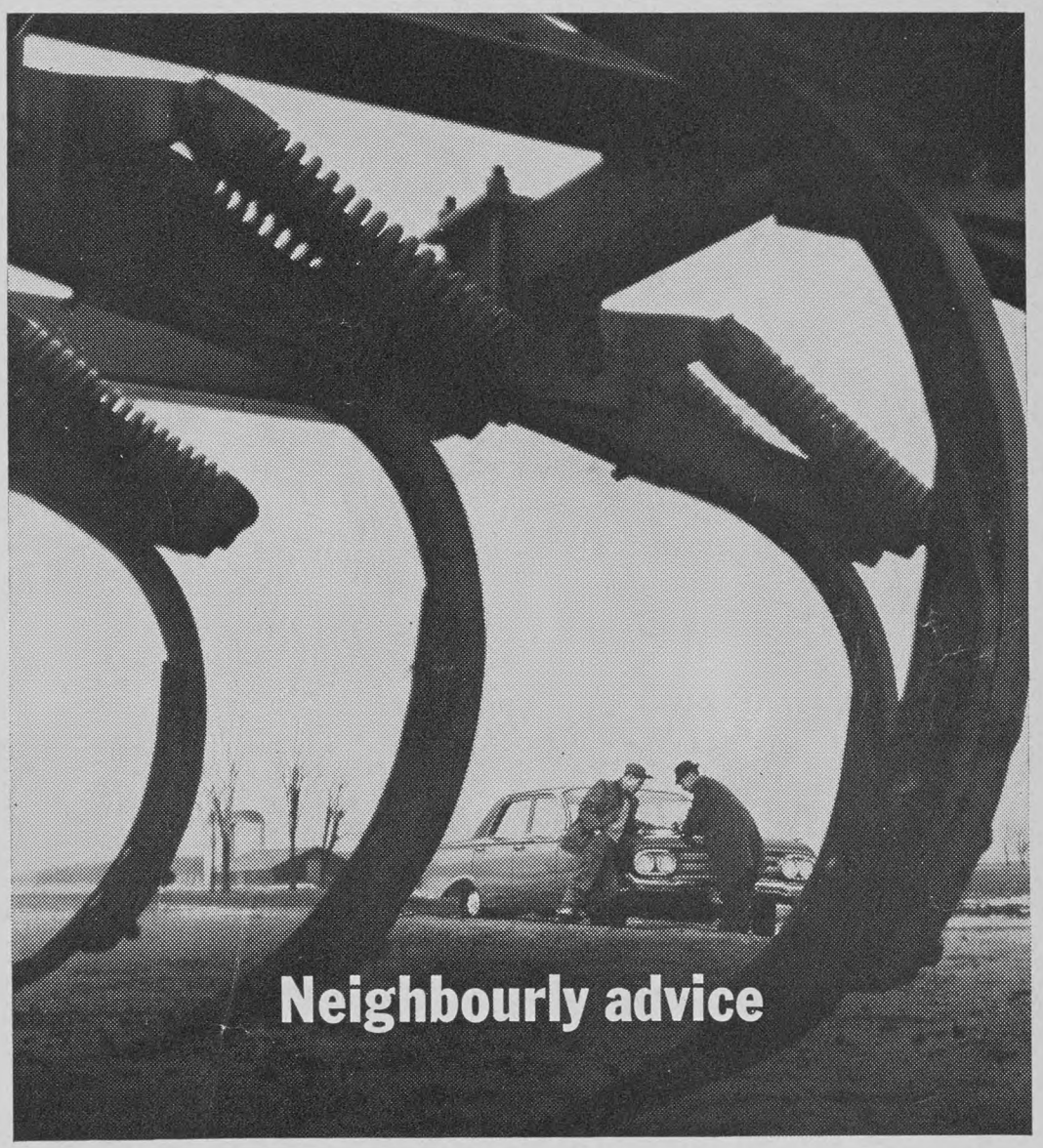
We can sell our wheat against all comers, because it is the best in the world. If we produce equally good milk and butter, we can sell them easily enough.

G. W.,
Ladysmith, B.C.

CFA Wants Advisory Board

The CFA has suggested an advisory board be set up under the Pest Control Products Act to associate those concerned with the production of food, with the drafting of legislation involving farm chemicals. In a submission to a House of Commons special committee, the Federation suggested that legislators involve representatives of those people who use the chemicals, and representatives of the consuming public, on a continuing basis. This would result in everyone concerned being more familiar with the reasons for policy decisions. It would also reduce harmful controversy based on incomplete information about these matters.

The Federation stressed that farm people fully support government regulation and control of the chemical industry to the extent required to protect the public interest. However, it went on to state that agricultural chemicals are extremely important to agriculture today. Without such pest control materials being available, it suggested that consumers would undoubtedly have to pay considerably more for food, and the food would be of inferior quality. V



From the man who knows farming—the man at the bank that helps your farm business grow!

Your local Bank of Commerce manager knows a great deal about the business of farming as well as banking. That's part of his job. That's why he can be such a great help to you in operating your farm business. Out at your place or in his office, you'll find that he is worth talking to–he understands the business aspects of farming. Behind him, at Head Office, he has the services of a specialized Agricultural Department for professional advice and information.

Get to know your local Commerce manager. Talk over your improvement and development plans with him. His knowledge and experience could be important to the profit picture of your farm.

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Robin Hood's "Tested Favourite" White Bread Recipe

(makes 3 loaves)

2 pkg. active dry yeast
½ cup warm water
2 cups warm milk
2 cups warm water
2 Tbsp. salt
¼ cup soft shortening
¼ cup sugar
10 cups Robin Hood All-Purpose Flour

Soak yeast in ½ cup water 5 min. **Dissolve** sugar and salt in milk and water in large bowl. **Beat in** shortening, yeast mix, 4 cups flour till smooth (use rotary beater). **Mix in** rest of flour with spoon or by hand till dough leaves sides of bowl. **Knead** on floured board till smooth and elastic. **Let rise** in greased, covered bowl till doubled. **Punch down;** cut into 3; round each piece, shape into loaves. **Place** in greased 9″ x 5″ x 3″ pans. **Cover;** let rise double. **Bake** 40 min. at 400°F. Cool on racks.



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